The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEN-OF-WAR—THE SURVIVING PRISONERS—CAPT. BRAINE'S PROTEST—SPANISH FEELING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 30.—There are four ships-of-war here, the Juniata and Wyoming, United States Navy, and the Niobe and Woodlark, Royal Navy; but the Kansas has not been heard from. Burriel, the Commissioner, left hurriedly for Havana on our arrival. The Spaniards pooh-pooh the whole affair of the Virginius, and affect surprise at the interest we take in the persons surviving their wholesale executions. Their concessions are slender, and are evaded at every chance. When a promise has been obtained it has been very necessary to remind them of it, and appeal to their Castilian honor before they think of fulfilling it. Capt. Lorraine, of her Majesty's ship Niobe, which came first, demanded the Englishmen; and Capt. Cushing, of the Wyoming, followed suit by demanding the Americans. Capt. Braine has with extreme courtesy, but unyielding firmness, asked for all under the protection of the American flag, flying on the Virginius when captured.

The Captain's formal request was couched in forcible and exceedingly explicit, though very polite, terms. It defined the acts of Burriel as murders; let Morales De los Rios understand that his predecessor was blamed for the "assassinations," and drew a lively picture of the possible consequences of the roused anger of the American people; an anger aroused at deeds which had set every civilized nation aghast, including the Government of Old Spain under Castelar. The protest closed by intimating that a prompt compliance with its requests would avert war. Don Morales De los Rios, the Commandant, is evidently shaken, but is overruled by his fears of the Casino, and is seeking in every way to gain time. After much negotiation, Capt. Braine, at an interview with Morales, which was arranged with great ceremony, obtained from him, after the usual reminding of his promise, permission to visit the prisoners. On the same day the jail was visited, the prisoners questioned, and the lists made out from the official records, in the presence of Capts. Braine and Cushing, Vice Consul Schmidt, Lieuts. De Long, Hutchings, and Chipp, the Alcade, and the prison officials. The lists do not differ materially from those sent three weeks ago. The treatment of the prisoners does not appear to have been very harsh, according to Castilian ideas; but they are in a destitute condition, and betray unmistakably the effects of their long sojourn under the shadow of death. They, indeed, are not yet entirely out of danger. If we left, it is not improbable they would be shot at once. At Capt. Braine's instance, good treatment was promised, with all reasonable indulgence. The prisoners are now relieved with two suits of clothing and changed diet.

The list of the prisoners claiming American citizenship is as follows: Two engineers, both of New-York, Henry and C. A. Knight; seamen, William Wilson and A. Parker, of Baltimore; Leopold Rix, New-Orleans; Henry Cavalle, New-York; Raymond Aidiamos, New-York; Francis V. Tapia, New-York; Philip Meitzler, Charleston, S. C.; Manuel Nemais, Philadelphia; Edward Scott, Salem, N. J.; Arthur Rivers, New-York; Silberro Escarel, New-Orleans.

The Woodlark, British, arrived on Friday with a guarantee from Havana that no more prisoners would be shot. This was before given to Capt. Braine. The captives were executed under the decree of the former Captain General, De Rodas—a decree strongly protested against, at the time, by the United States and Great Britain. The commander of the naval forces killed the crew, and Burriel the passengers, according to the harmonious division of authority existing. Capt. Fry was formerly in the Navy, just senior to Capt. Braine, who knew him well and feels his fate keenly.

The ship coaled on Friday, and the men were exercised last evening in manning and arming boats, the bells of the city ringing the tocsin violently the while.

At 6 A. M. to-day, a military mass and parade came off at the Almeida, intended, no doubt, to impress the intrusive foreigners. The officers of the valiant volunteers are exceedingly numerous.

All the rest of the Spaniards are looking for iron-clads to blow us out of the water.

The insurgents are closing in on this town, and wounded volunteers are brought in daily.

GEN. BURRIEL RETURNS TO SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Gen. Burriel leaves to-morrow (Sunday) for Santiago de Cuba to resume charge of that department.

THE FEELING IN SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT—INDIGNATION AGAINST CASTELAR.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says a Cabinet crisis is imminent. Great indignation is manifested at President Grant's Message and Señor Castelar's alleged pandering to the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO DIFFICULTY APPREHENDED IN THE DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS—THE DELIVERY TO BE MADE OPENLY IN A CUBAN PORT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The protocol signed by Admiral Polo with Secretary Fish on the 29th of November was with the full approbation of his Government, after mature consideration of all its consequences, and since that time, it has expressed no inclination whatever for a change of its terms. The excitement in the Island of Cuba and alleged threats concerning the Virginius gave a reasonable foundation for fear on the part of many persons that the vessel and surviving passengers and crew would not be promptly delivered to the United States authorities according to the terms of the agreement. But such apprehensions have not been shared by the executive branch of our Government; for it can be positively stated that there is nothing to diminish its confidence in the sincerity of the purpose of the Spanish Government or its ability to execute its engagements. The delay of the transactions has been unavoidable, and only recently the arrangement for the consummation of the terms has been completed. Whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that the Virginius will be delivered to one of our naval vessels within the next ten days, at a Cuban port, in open day, and the surviving passengers and crew be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform these services will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which has served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain, in order that the United States may continue to give their moral support to the Castelar Government in its efforts to establish a republic.

JOVELLAR'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

Admiral Polo has lately received a communication from Captain General Jovellar, in which there is no reference to the subject of his alleged resignation.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE KANSAS IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Navy Department has as yet received no advices of the steamer Kansas since she left New-York for Santiago de Cuba. There is no uneasiness as to her safety.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN THE YARD—THE WORKMEN ON EXTRA TIME—EVERY DEPARTMENT BUSY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

There is renewed activity in the various departments of the navy-yard. The entire force, 1,300 men, are working until 10:30 P. M., and there has been an addition made to the number of carpenters in the construction department. It is possible that a still further increase will be made.

Orders have been received for the monitors Terror and Ajax to be ready for departure to the Cuban coast on Monday, 8th inst., and it is expected they will sail at that time. The officers for both vessels have been assigned, and those of the Ajax have already reported for duty.

The Manhattan, which has been repaired at Wilmington, Del., is being coaled, and it is understood that she will leave for Key West to-day.

Increased briskness is being manifested at all places outside of the navy-yard, where work is being executed for the Government.

It has been ascertained at the United States Marine Corps Headquarters, 402 South Front street, that recruiting for the service is progressing favorably. About thirty enlistments are made daily, and there is an almost continuous passage of recruits between the headquarters and the navy-yard. Recruiting is being carried on at seven stations in this city.

At the arsenals the manufacture of uniforms, camp and garrison equipage, cartridges, and other munitions of war, is urged forward with all possible dispatch, and it is apparent that the Government desires to have as large a quantity of those materials as will meet all demands made by the military and naval departments.

Assistant Quartermaster Gen. L. C. Easton will soon have a clearing-out of the damaged and irregular army clothing and materials at the depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Schuylkill Arsenal, to make room for the storage of the newly-manufactured goods.

Lieut. Poland, of the Bridesburg Arsenal, is still in the South examining the coast defenses. It is expected that just as soon as he returns some additional force will be put at work in one or two of the departments, so that the manufacture of certain war materials may be hurried forward. The workmen are now employed from early in the morning until late at night.

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSES.

ORDNANCE MATERIAL SENT TO PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The ordnance and war material sent from here to Pensacola consisted of twenty-six thirteen-inch mortars, forty-eight nine and ten-inch guns, thirteen hundred-pounder Parots, 4,350 thirteen and twenty-inch shells, 1,800 nine to twenty-inch solid shot, 4,500 hand-grenades and 1,650 100-pound shells.

CUBAN SENTIMENT.

Groups gathered at the hotels and principal cigar stores yesterday, who eagerly discussed the latest developments of the Virginius affair. Gen. Sickles' resignation was regarded as very ominous by some, while others believed that the resignation would not be accepted. The cigar stores were filled with Cubans, and the principal Cubans resorts were also crowded. They think that nothing can avert the war now, and say they believe that all along President Grant had made up his mind on the subject, determined no longer to submit to the insults committed on American citizens by the Spaniards. Gen. Queralta and Señor Aldama, very prominently connected with the Cuban struggle, say that while they were in Washington a few days ago, it was there believed by the members of Congress that the protocol would not be adhered to by the Spanish, and the Administration knowing this, gave instructions to increase the work at the navy-yards. The Cuban leaders say never before was there so favorable a time for establishing the Cuban Republic, and now that the patriots, aware of the difficulties into which their tyrants were getting, fought with more vigor, and were gaining daily on their enemies. In case of war being declared, Gen. Queralta states that Los Amigos de Cuba will issue an important communication to the public. Already a petition has been sent to President Grant asking him for his sympathy and aid, and signed by 20,000 Cubans.

The Executive Committee of the Free-masons met yesterday, in relation to an address which is about to be issued to all the lodges throughout the country, calling for meetings to be held in every State to take action in regard to the butcheries of their brethren in Cuba, and especially the inhuman outrages recently perpetrated on the widows and orphans of the deceased brethren. The committee will have the address prepared to-day. The meeting in this City will take place on Friday in Cooper Institute, but no speakers have as yet been named, nor is it the intention of the committee to announce any until they have their sanction. It is believed, however, that Hon. W. M. Evarts and Rev. H. W. Beecher will take a prominent part in the meeting. The Cuban League will have no connection with the meeting, but Los Amigos de Cuba and the Executive Committee of the Cuban Junta will take part in the proceedings, and speeches will be made in German and Spanish.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS RESUMING FULL TIME.

LAWRENCE, Mass. Dec. 7.—The Atlantic cotton mills, which have been running only part of their machinery four days each week, are to start every loom on full time.

The Washington Woolen Mill has started upon large Government orders for navy blue for the United States Navy.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Appleton Company of this city, commence to-morrow to run their mills full time, with full pay, until the close of the pay-roll for December. No announcement is made of their action beyond that time.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—Albert Yates, master of the schooner Delia O. Yates, of Portland, Me., and three of his crew are under arrest for savagely beating R. R. Brown and William Murray, belonging to the Portland schooner Maine. Brown had his skull fractured and his shoulder dislocated, and is not expected to live.

TIDINGS FROM FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN SCENES—DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

I had hoped to write of some certain results to-day, having indulged in speculations for so long a time, but the debate upon the prorogation project was not concluded last night, nor will it be this evening in time for the post. If I could only retard a train for an hour or two now and then it would be a great convenience to me, but I am inexorably forced to have my letter in London to-morrow morning in order to catch the "wild Irishman," which rushes across the country to catch the steamer which, at the hour I write, is steaming down the Mersey, and which will pause for an hour to-morrow in the "Cove of Cork" to take on board the "wild Irishman's" mail. The ungracious tide in the English Channel waits for no man, however important may be his news, and in order that the steamer may pass the Calais bar before the tide falls, the tidal express has to leave Paris about 8 o'clock in the evening. This is just the hour that news comes in from Versailles, and no time is left to reach the *gare du Nord*. I say this for my personal satisfaction, since it makes very little difference at what hour the train starts so far as news is concerned, the telegraph taking results to you before a letter can cross the frontier of France. This fact is well known, I presume but a writer feels a natural desire to repeat it from time to time in order to explain his disconnected and detached comments upon the news items of the day.

METROPOLITAN SCENES.

During the past two days things have become very much mixed at Versailles, and there is no telling what the result will be. Last night the boulevards presented a very animated appearance, and vast crowds thronged the streets in all parts of the city, crowding wildly about the kiosques whenever the evening journals appeared. From 8 to 11 o'clock the Boulevard des Italiens was impassible, and all the efforts of the guardians de la paix were ineffectual to keep the curious throngs in circulation. From the Ru Lafitte to the Ru Drouot the way was blocked up completely, and the carriages had to be stopped from time to time in order to allow bands of pedestrians to pass the throng of eager speculators at the little bourse, in front of the Passage de l'Opera. Some of the leading speculators stationed themselves upon the corner, and there received dispatches from Versailles every ten or fifteen minutes, some of them being read out to the crowd after the speculator had bought or sold upon them. This corner served as an index to the next, and the scene was very curious. To give an example, let us imagine that M. Gros Bonnet de la Bourse, who is worth millions, receives a telegram from Versailles. The information spreads through the crowd, and there is a pause to see what M. Gros Bonnet de la Bourse will do. If he offers to sell rentes at a reduced price, it is taken as a proof that his news is bad, and the rentes fall a few centimes. If, on the contrary, he offers to buy rentes at the price then going, his news is considered good news and rentes go up. In this way a few *gros bonnets* ("bigbugs" in English) control the course of the Bourse to a certain extent. If they go too far, however, this game is stopped by others, but the latter do not care to go to the expense of telegrams, except in extreme cases. Thus, within the limit of twenty centimes or four sous, (a large margin here,) a few men can always control the market at their will, and it is only when the rise or fall exceeds fifty centimes that it is worth anything as a political indication. Even then it may simply mean that a Rothschild, Bischoffsheim, or Hirsch has suddenly made a descent upon the street. When I arrived at Tortoni's last night about 9 o'clock, a large crowd was collected before the door, every man eagerly watching the kiosque, where the *Soir* was momentarily expected. Half an hour passed and yet it did not arrive. But the Paris *Journal* had issued a second edition and the *National* had followed the example. Every one knew that the Chamber was engaged in the great debate, but every one was eager to ascertain whether or not the Right was strong enough to close the debate, and to bring on at once the deciding vote. Before the journals appeared the editor of a financial journal received a telegram to say that the debate had been adjourned until to-day; at 10 o'clock the *Soir* arrived with the same news, and from that hour there was some eager speculation upon the chances of to-day's session. It was very curious to see the groups of men snatch the journals as they arrived, and rush away to the nearest lamp-post or shop window to glance at the latest news. At midnight the boulevards were still animated.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The cause of this excitement was the message of Marshal MacMahon, which was sent you yesterday by telegraph. The report of the "Committee of Fifteen" had been read by M. Laboulaye, recommending the prorogation for five years, the law to take effect from the adoption of a *projet de constitution*, of which it was to form a part. The debate upon this report was to begin Monday morning. But at the outset the Duc De Broglie entered the tribune to read a new message from the President. The latter declared that his powers must be prolonged for seven years, not that he wanted any fixed term himself, but because his Ministers thought seven years necessary, adding that this accorded with the term of service he could yet hope to give the country. M. Thiers brightened up at this passage, and is said to have been full of hope. The Marshal is sixty-four years of age, and if he retire after seven years, at the age of seventy-one, M. Thiers, who is now a young man of about seventy-five, might stand a good chance of succeeding him. If he is not available, there is M. Guizot, who will be about ninety-two only at the end of seven years. This may be considered a joke, but let me say that there may be a great deal of reality about it. The other day the Comte De Waldeck sent a bouquet to the Empress on her birthday, and wrote a little note to say that he was 109 years old, and was in the world before the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. Yet M. De Waldeck is laying his plans for taking the direction of the new theatre to be built near the Madeleine, and which cannot be completed in less than four or five years.

MACMAHON'S DEMANDS.

To resume my story at the point I left it for this digression, let me say that the Marshal also declared that he wanted no *suspensive* operations about this law of prolongation. This word made the Left screech with rage. The idea was that the Marshal wanted his prorogation to begin at once, and not to hang in suspense until the constitutional project was discussed and voted. When I read this document, I must say that it grated harshly upon my nerves; why, I could hardly say at the moment, but now find the reason. If the Marshal's plan is voted, a military dictatorship will be established *en attendant mieux*. M. Laboulaye immediately ascended the tribune to say that he and the entire committee had been taken completely by surprise, that no notice of this message had been given, and that an adjournment would be absolutely necessary. The Right protested, then proposed two hours, then three hours, and finally adjourned to 5 o'clock. Meanwhile the Chamber was full, and the diplomatic box was crowded. Fearing to leave their seats, manypersons bravely remained during this long delay. Night had come before M. Buffet again entered, and M. Baze had lighted all his gas-jets at once by electricity, being as proud of this innovation as if he had discovered America. M. Laboulaye again entered the tribune, and with words of great wisdom and moderation, he declared that the Marshal's words had produced a very bad impression at first, but after calmly weighing them, the committee had come to the conclusion that they were not as bad as they appeared, and that an understanding could probably be arrived at; but it was absolutely necessary that the Ministers should be called before the committee. Put in this sweet and winning way the Right did not get furious, and granted the adjournment demanded up to to-day at 1 o'clock. Then the Deputies marched out, like a pack of schoolboys, hurried to the station, and muffling up their faces as much as possible, pushed rapidly through the crowds at St. Lazare. Both coming and going, the representatives of the people have to run the gauntlet of hundreds of curious eyes. Some of them like it immensely. M. Thiers does not object to it, and saunters through the station, with his hat upon one ear, looking as pert as possible, and followed by a six-foot lacquey bearing an enormous blanket. But as soon as he has passed the crowds he fails a little in his gait, and when once within his coupé is rolled up like a mummy, and sleeps all the way to Versailles.

A COMMITTEE-ROOM INCIDENT.

A very curious scene took place in the committee room when M. Laboulaye presented the Marshal's message, and stated that it must modify, in some respects, the previous conclusions. M. de Rémusat, the President, or Chairman, said that certainly the committee would be obliged to expurgate the portion of its report expressing confidence in the intentions of the Marshal, and one member went so far as to propose a vote of blame. The result of the deliberation was that every possible concession should be made, short of giving up the necessary liberties of the people, and that an effort should be made to get the Ministers to renounce their attempt to found a dictatorship. In the debate of yesterday M. Prax-Paris demanded an appeal to the nation, and regretted that the Marshal should allow himself to be compromised in favor of the Monarchical parties, since it was clear that he must suffer by it, and had been already diminished in the eyes of the public. M. Jules Simon went even further, and as much as told the Marshal that if he could not carry on the Government without dictatorial powers, he had better retire in favor of M. Thiers. I do not always agree with M. Jules Simon, (except in matters of education,) but in this case I do agree with him perfectly. M. Thiers was not all that I desired, but he was a great deal better than a dictator appointed upon the terms laid down in this message. It is natural to presume that the majority would never take a step of this kind unless they were assured that the Marshal would one day hand the power over to the Comte De Chambord. But it is a dangerous step, nevertheless. The same course was adopted with Prince Louis Napoleon, but when the time came for him to make his *coup d'état* in order to hand over the Government, he concluded that he might as well make it in favor of himself as any one else. He did so, and ever since that time the very men who planned and prepared the *coup d'état* have been loud in their outcries against it. Who can doubt that it would have been perfectly legal if Prince Louis Napoleon had had the amiability to make it in their favor! Now the question comes, what guarantees have we that MacMahon will not do the same thing? My readers will remember, perhaps, that I have never spoken of MacMahon as an able man. I have said that he was a morose, silent man, and silence often passes for wisdom, and I have called him a superb *division* commander, or corps commander, as we should say. But I can now give my opinion of his political abilities, and believe him perfectly capable of making a *coup d'état* if by chance his spirited and ambitious wife should take that idea into her busy head. Whether or not it would succeed depends upon Gens. Chanzy, Ducrot, Bourbaki, and D'Aumale. (The Duke has been put in command of the Fourth Corps d'Armée.) If they agreed to it success would be certain. Many believe that this is the plan, and that old Gen. Changarnier was not put in charge of the skirmish line for nothing; but if so. the first step must be the defeat of the opposition, the unqualified prorogation of the Marshal's powers, and the overthrow of all constitutional projects.

RUMORS.

Since writing the above I have been out upon the street. finding the boulevards again in a state of agitation. There are rumors of a change of Ministry, M. Magne being the only man who is not compromised and who can safely remain. The elections of Sunday are eagerly discussed, and fears are entertained by the moderate Republicans that they may give rise to another reaction like that which followed the election of M. Barodet, and which consolidated the majority which overthrew M. Thiers on the 24th May. When these lines are read the result of the discussion will be known, and one will then little dream of the state of excitement in which we are now living. One's nerves are kept at their utmost tension, and it is with an effort at calmness only that one can keep from flying off at a tangent on the reception of news from Versailles. A few moments ago a very excited individual assured me that MacMahon had seized the power, dissolved Parliament, like Cromwell, and raised the white flag upon the prefecture. The French are always excitable, but they have reason to be now. And the shopkeepers pretend to be excited also, and from moment to moment declare that they are utterly ruined. Such ruin is made the excuse for "watering the rum," and for adding a few sous to the price of coffee. This may not be morally just, but one must expect anything in such moments of agitation.

THE FRAUD ON THE CITY OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—The investigation by the Finance Committee of the City Council during the past week relative to the half million dollars' worth of bonds placed by the Secretary of the Water Board in the National Trust Company, which suspended, resulted last evening in a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city being made against some of the officers and directors of the bank and the Secretary of the Water Commission. A charge of embezzlement was also made against the Secretary of the Water Commission. The parties all gave bail, except the cashier of the bank, who has been missing since the suspicion.

WASHINGTON.

BANKING AND CURRENCY SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It has been represented that the majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were in favor of free banking, or a further issue of national bank notes, but the committee appears to be quite evenly divided. It is thought that Messrs. Maynard, Hawley, Phelps, Randall, and Mitchell hold conservative views on finance. Messrs. Farwell and Merriam have each a plan for free banking and an elastic currency, Mr. Merriam uniting practical redemption. The opinions of the remaining four members are not publicly known. It is presumed from their locality that they favor an increase in the volume of the currency. The opinions of the members favoring inflation are so diverse as to the methods for affecting it, that if in a majority their agreement on any one scheme is quite improbable. The proposition to repeal the sixth section of the National Banking act, which authorizes a withdrawal of $25,000,000 from the Eastern States, for distribution in the West and South, and the passage of a law in connection with this repeal, providing for an issue of $25,000,000 additional seems to meet with considerable favor in Congress. The advocates of this proposition are busily working for it, and maintain that the representatives of the different sections will be more nearly unanimous upon this than upon any other financial question. They believe many New-England votes can be obtained for it for the reason that it will render unnecessary the execution of the mandatory section of the Banking act requiring the withdrawal of currency from the East, and that the Eastern members will concede the issue of the additional $25,000,000 upon condition that their own circulation shall be left undisturbed. It is also urged in favor of this proposition that an additional $25,000,000 practically gives the West free banking. The Controller of the Currency states that, according to the experience of his office, $25,000,000 would supply all applications for currency for new bank organizations in the West and South for three years.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

An important point has been gained by the Indian Office in conference with the delegations of the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, which recently came to Washington. It is very desirable that their tribes should remove to the Indian Territory to join the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes already living there. The removal is required by treaty stipulations, which, however, the Indians do not recognize. The delegations came here strong in the determination that they would not peaceably leave the country they now occupy, but they finally concluded to accede to the wishes of the Department, and they return to their tribes promising to use all their influence to bring about the removal. Where they now live they come frequently in conflict with the Sioux and Crow Indians, and as long as they remain there is constant danger of violent disturbances and wars between the tribes of the North-west.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Western Senators are in receipt of numerous letters urging an immediate repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and they state that they have much hope that at least the involuntary clause will be repealed by the Senate. There is little doubt that the entire law would be repealed in the House with even a larger majority than last year. The bill will certainly be called up for action in the Senate this week.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.

The Treasury Department has been officially advised that the yellow fever still prevails at Mobile. There were three dangerous cases there last week and one death.

THE INCREASE-OF-SALARY QUESTION.

The committee of the House having in charge the various propositions for the repeal of the bill to increase salaries, have a report ready to present to-morrow. The majority of the committee recommend a bill, to take effect on the date of its passage, repealing so much of the law of last session as provides for the increase of the salaries of the members of both Houses of Congress and the Speaker and Vice President. This leaves the compensation of members and Senators precisely what it was previous to the passage of the "Grab" bill, and restores mileage. The bill to be reported provides that no mileage shall be drawn for the present session. The increased salary that has already been drawn will be considered an equivalent and will not probably much exceed the amount that would have been drawn from the Treasury for mileage, under the old law. Some members will receive more and some less than under the mileage system. It is thought by the majority of the committee that before the salaries not touched in the bill to be reported are again changed there should be a careful examination of the entire subject in committee. Several propositions to repeal the act increasing the President's salary after the present term and those of several Judges who may be hereafter appointed, were rejected by the committee. A minority of the committee think the recommendation of the majority does not go sufficiently far, and will recommend a much more sweeping measure of repeal. It is expected that the discussion of the subject will begin as soon as the report is made, and there will be no effort to restrict debate, which may continue two or three days.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

There are three Louisiana delegations here in the matter of the Senatorship from that State. Two of them are in the interest of Pinchback and McMillan, respectively. The third asks that a new election be ordered. There will be another meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Wednesday night, at the rooms of Gen. Gordon, of the committee. Senator West will represent Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. McMillan will speak for himself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A number of colored delegates to the Civil Rights National Convention, to be held next Tuesday, have arrived from the South, including sixteen from Louisiana, headed by Col. James Lewis. It is supposed that Ex-Gov. Pinchback will preside over the convention.

THE CISNEROS CLAIM.

The United States and Spanish Claims Commission have decided the case of Foulke, administrator of Edwardo Cisneros, and guardian of Maria and Emma Cisneros. The claim was for damages growing out of the sequestration of estates amounting to $18,000, with interest. The claimant urged that by the laws, both of the United States and Spain, and by the express terms of the embargo itself, the title of the parties affected by it was not divested, and that upon the death of any such party the property embargoed passed to his distributees; that by the laws of the United States all persons born therein are citizens thereof and entitled to protection against unlawful detention of their property, and that Emma Cisneros is such a citizen and her property cannot be detained by Spanish embargo. The brief shows that Edwardo Cisneros was formerly a resident of Havana, and removed to and resided in New-York from the 12th of February, 1869 to the 4th of May, 1870, when he died intestate. Emma Cisneros was born in New-York in April, 1870. There being a difference of opinion between the United States and Spanish arbitrators, Baron Lederer, the umpire, has decided that the child of a Spaniard born in the United States is not a citizen of the United States within the intent of the convention.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Post Office changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Israel H. Emmons, Greenwood, Oxford County, Me.; Henry B. Gilkey, Groveton, Coos County, N. H.; Horace W. Smith, Potterville, Cheshire County, N. H.; Samuel M. West, Jr., Arlington, Bennington County, Vt.; Nelson Joy, Elm Grove, Franklin County, Mass.; John B. Brown, Potter's Hill, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Joseph Pearson, Decatur, Otsego County; Tunis Van Duzen, Glen, Montgomery County; Jason Smith, Tyre, Seneca County. Name Changed—Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, to Greenburg.

New-Jersey.—Office established: Upper Mount Clair, Essex County, Azzy B. Van Giesen, Postmaster.

Maryland.—Offices established: Murley's Branch, Allegany County, Amon Wilson, Postmaster; Piney Grove, Allegany County, William H. Haller, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Office established: Ashton, Carbon County, Thomas W. Williams, Postmaster. Office discontinued—Palo Alto, Schuylkill County. Postmasters appointed—John Goodman, Airy Dale, Huntingdon County; T. K. Varney, Canaan, Wayne County; Henry A. Skinner, Concord Station, Erie County; Wm. C. Shields, Kent, Indiana County; Wm. C. Neill, Perry, Forest County; J. E. Carswell, Sharon Hill, Delaware County; Mrs. C. E. Taylor, Street Road, Chester County.

ROBBERS IN OHIO.

ATTACK ON A FARM-HOUSE—THE WIFE MORTALLY WOUNDED—A PICKPOCKET CUT TO PIECES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7—A murderous assault was made upon the inmates of a farm-house about six miles from this city, about midnight last Thursday, and the knowledge of it has but just transpired here. For six years past a quiet, industrious couple, Frederick Close and his wife, Germans, about forty-five years old, have been tenants of George Warden, a small farmer about half a mile from Madisonville, a little village about six miles north-east of Cincinnati. The modest little farm-house is about 200 yards from any other. About midnight last Thursday, Mr. Close was awakened by the barking of his dog, and immediately heard the sounds of some one breaking into the house. He sprang to the door with his revolver, and warned the party away, at the same time telling his wife to run up-stairs and blow a horn to summon the neighbors. The four burglars meantime were endeavoring to force the door, and had broken in the window on either side, but seemed afraid of the farmer's revolver, and did not desire to enter except through the door, where they might all burst in at once. Mrs. Close by this time had the window raised up stairs, and was blowing the horn. One of the assaulting party then, with a fatal aim, shot her, the ball entering her neck and inflicting a probably fatal wound. Mr. Close heard the shot, and immediately after his wife fell. He rushed up stairs and stepped over the prostrate body of his wife. He saw, on looking from the window, two of the men in front of the door, and heard two more inside. He fired two shots at the men outside, and they ran away, fearing, probably, the result of the horn in alarming the neighbors, as much as the farmer's revolver. The others immediately followed. The farmer fired four more shots after the retreating party. The neighbors arrived soon after. Mrs. Close is lying in a hopeless condition.

ANOTHER ROBBER WORSTED.

As the private watchman for Miles Greenwood was coming down Montgomery road, in the outskirts of Cincinnati, about 10 o'clock to-night, he heard lusty cries of "Murder!" "Help!" "Watch!" and, running to the spot whence the sounds seemed to proceed, he found in a lonely spot, against a wall in an alley-way, two men down in the mud, one of them, a large negro, on top of the other, and plunging into his head and neck the blade of a very large clasp-knife, and at the same time shouting at the top of his lungs the information of the murder he was committing. The watchman caught the assassin's wrist as it was descending again, and wrenched the knife from him. Policemen were soon on the spot, and took charge of the negro, who gave his name as Johnson. The wounded man has two terrible gashes in his neck, and an ugly cut from the cheek bone down to the neck. He bled profusely, and will probably die before morning. He is an Irishman, and his name is Barney Burns. The negro says that the Irishman had assaulted him, and had taken from him a gold watch. A gold hook was found hanging in the button-hole of his vest, but no watch could be found. The fact that it was the negro who was doing the shouting would go far to prove the truth of his story, which the policeman believes.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP ARMITAGE, OF WISCONSIN.

Right Rev. William Edmond Armitage, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, died at St. Luke's Hospital, in this City, yesterday morning. Deceased was still a young man, having been consecrated Bishop of Wisconsin upon the death of Bishop Kemper in 1866. Bishop Armitage was at one time rector of St. John's Church at Portsmouth, N. H., one of the oldest Episcopal societies in the country. He was a gentleman of retired and studious habits, and a scholar of rare attainments. The news of his death has caused a feeling of great grief throughout the City of Milwaukee, where he was well known and universally beloved.

Bishop Armitage was suffering for some years past from the effects of a tumor of the spinal cord, which, within the past few months became so serious as to baffle the most skillful medical treatment. Until within the last few days, however, his friends were in hopes of his recovery. On Thursday last he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, to be placed more immediately under the care of the doctors. He was forty-three years of age. His father resides in this City, where Bishop Armitage was well known, and will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer continues very high from the St. Lawrence Valley southward over New-England and the Middle States, while the pressure has diminished in the upper lake region and the North-west. The temperature has risen slightly on the Middle Atlantic coast, and thence westward to the lower Missouri Valley. Clear weather is reported from New-England; cloudy weather, with light easterly to southerly winds and areas of rain in the Middle States and lower lake region. cloudy and threatening weather, with light winds in the Southern States; light rain, with easterly and southerly winds in the Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear and cloudy weather will prevail during the greater portion of the day, followed by winds, shifting to easterly; less pressure, increasing cloudiness, and rising temperature.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, slightly rising temperature, light and fresh easterly to southerly winds with generally cloudy weather and light rain.

For the Ohio Valley and thence northward over the lake region, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds with rain. For the North-west less pressure, rising temperature, light and fresh variable winds, with areas of rain, possibly snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 29°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 35°; 3 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 33°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average, 32°.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE LOCH EARN AT PLYMOUTH.

THE SHIP ABANDONED IN A SINKING CONDITION—THE FRENCH CREW ACCUSED OF COWARDICE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The crew of the Loch Earn, which ran into and sank the Ville du Havre, have arrived at Plymouth.

They were brought into port by the British Queen, which took them off the Loch Earn on the 29th ult., at which time she was in a sinking condition.

The account of the Ville du Havre disaster given by the rescued crew represents that the Captain and second mate of the steamer came on board the Loch Earn shortly after the collision, and did not assist in saving any of the passengers, and that the majority of the French crew exhibited lamentable cowardice.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOCH EARN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Captain of the Loch Earn makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with the steamer Ville du Havre:

After first sighting the steamer, and seeing that she was coming dangerously near, the Captain of the Loch Earn rang the ship's bell, and ported his helm. The helm of the steamer was put to the starboard, but the steamer came right across the Loch Earn's bow.

The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Earn, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats.

Neither the first French boat nor the second one, which arrived shortly afterward, bringing the first and second Captains of the Ville du Havre, attempted to return, but, in spite of the expostulations of all the crew, who were left on board the Loch Earn, and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the Loch Earn.

The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Earn was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water.

Finally some Englishmen seized and manned one of the French boats, and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crew assisted in the rescue.

The Captain of the Loch Earn considers that the great loss of life resulted from the fact that his vessel drifted such a long distance from the steamer after the collision, before it was possible to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT HAVRE FOR THE VICTIMS.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—A grand funeral service for those who lost their lives on board the steam-ship Ville du Havre was held in this city yesterday. Subscriptions for the survivors have been raised in France to the amount of 40,000 francs.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA—SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA—CASTELAR AND SALMERON.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—It is said that the Government has issued peremptory orders to the fleet to attack Cartagena, in conjunction with the land forces.

Estella has been wholly abandoned by the Government forces, on account of the prevalence of the small-pox and cholera.

A conference has taken place between Castelar and Salmeron, which is believed to have resulted in the restoration of harmony between the statesmen.

THE FLEET RETURNED TO CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M.—The *Times'* dispatch from Cartagena says all the vessels of the blockading squadron, except the Zaragoza, have returned to their station off the harbor.

FRANCE.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the Bazaine court-martial yesterday M. Lachaud began the closing argument for the defense.

THE PAPAL SEE.

ELEVEN CARDINALS TO BE MADE AND FOUR NUNCIOS APPOINTED.

ROME, Dec. 7.—It is said that in the consistory which is to be held on the 22d inst. eleven Cardinals will be created, and Nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, and Paris will be appointed.

BUSINESS IN DELAWARE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE—FACTORIES RESUMING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7.—Within the last fortnight the situation of business affairs has greatly improved. The rolling mill of Sirdal & Hastings, which had entirely suspended, has resumed on full time. The mills of the Diamond State Iron Company have been in operation for two weeks, though they may not yet be able to run continuously. The rolling mill of Marshall & Co., at Newport, near Wilmington, has also resumed. In the cotton and woolen factories there is a general resumption. Pusey Brothers are running on about half time, the Arlington Mills are in operation, and also the Franklyn factory. Jas. Riddle, Son & Co., are working full time, and the mills of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, which had not suspended, are doing the same. None of our industrial interests, however, show so great an improvement as the morocco manufacture. Within the last two weeks their trade has shown signs of a complete revival. Many buyers have been in town, and extensive sales have been made. Production had so very much fallen off that stocks are very light, and prices will be stiffly maintained, if not advanced. With the present prospect all the workmen usually employed in this branch of industry will soon be at work again.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred on N street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Washington, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed three small frame houses. A child about two years old, named Mary Worthington, was burned to death.

The machine shop connected with the extensive Bessemer steel works at Baldwin, three miles east of Harrisburg, Penn., was burned to the ground yesterday. The other buildings were saved.

DEC 1873

TRANSPORTATION.

THE TRADE BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I closed my first letter by giving a few short extracts from a report prepared by Messrs. McAlpine, Kirkwood, and Childs in 1858, declaring that the best route to New-York from the West was through the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, an opinion from which Mr. McAlpine now dissents. It will be admitted that few were more competent to judge on this question of routes from the West than the three gentlemen I have named, and they did not hesitate to express their unanimous opinion in 1858 that the Champlain and St. Lawrence route was the best to New-York and the Eastern States. They declare that "this Caughnawaga Canal into Lake Champlain would thus open a large portion of New-England to this route, and add largely to the revenues of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and increase the value of the railways of Western New-England which terminate on Lake Champlain. The Caughnawaga Canal built, the State of New-York would not long hesitate on the enlargement of the Champlain Canal so as to allow the vessel of 1,000 tons to sail from the interior lakes direct to New-York without breaking bulk.

The construction of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal, from the St. Lawrence, opposite Lachine, to Lake Champlain, will allow the large lake vessel to continue the voyage to Whitehall (210 miles from New-York and 137 miles nearer the sea-board than can be done by the way of Oswego) at twenty cents per ton less cost, even if the Champlain should not be enlarged to allow the vessels to go to New-York."

The following table of the cost of transport per ton by the several routes is made up from Chicago, as a starting-point common to all, from which vessels of 850 tons will perform the duty as far eastward as they can be navigated on each route:

First—From Chicago to New-York, by the way of the lake to Buffalo, the Erie Canal, and Hudson River to New-York.

	By Sailing Vessel.	By Steam Vessel.
From Chicago to Buffalo, 914 miles lake navigation, at 2 and 3½ mills per ton per mile	$1 83	$3 20
From Buffalo to West Troy, 353 miles canal navigation, at 8 mills per ton	2 82	2 82
From West Troy to New-York, 151 miles river navigation, at 3 and 5 mills	45	76
Transferring cargo at Buffalo, 1,418 miles	20	20
Total	$5 30	$6 98

Second—From Chicago to New-York by the way of the lakes and Welland Canal to Oswego, and thence by the Oswego and Erie Canals and the Hudson River to New-York.

	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Oswego, 1,057 miles lake navigation, at 2 and 3½ mills	$2 11	$3 70
Additional expenses on Welland Canal, 28 miles, at 3 mills	8	8
From Oswego to West Troy, 202 miles canal navigation, at 8 mills	1 62	1 62
From West Troy to New-York, 151 miles, at 3 and 5 mills	45	76
Transferring cargo	20	20
Total, 1,410 miles	$4 46	$6 36

Third—From Chicago to New-York by the way of the lakes, the Welland, St. Lawrence, Caughnawaga and Champlain Canals and the Hudson River to New-York.

	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to New-York, 1,632 miles, at 2 and 2½ mills	$3 26	$5 71
Additional expenses on the Welland, St. Lawrence, Caughnawaga and Champlain Canals, 167 miles, 3 mills	50	50
Total, 1,632 miles	$3 76	$6 21

The summary is as follows:

	Miles.	Cost by Vessels.	Cost by Steam.
From Chicago to New-York via Buffalo	1,418	$5 30	$6 98
From Chicago to New-York via Oswego	1,410	4 46	6 36
From Chicago to New-York via Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence and Hudson River	1,632	3 76	6 21

—showing, in the opinion of the engineers named, that the Champlain route was superior to all others, both for sailing and steam vessels. No estimate was made at that period (1858) of the time required by the different routes, and the result was based by the Champlain route, being 850, and from Owego, &c., 250 tons.

The Secretary of the Oswego Board of Trade says, in September last, in presenting Mr. McAlpine's report, that "it is with much gratification I am enabled to state that Mr. McAlpine decides in favor of the Oswego water route, and shows most conclusively that a ton of freight or bushel of grain can be transported from Chicago via the enlarged Welland Canal or the projected Niagara Ship-canal, Lake Ontario, the Oswego route, via Oneida Lake, the improved Erie Canal, from the Oneida Lake junction to Troy or Albany, and the Hudson River to New-York, much more cheaply and quickly than by the Erie Canal route via Buffalo, or the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain routes, were either of those routes improved to their best capacity."

Here the issue is fairly and squarely presented. Now as to the facts. Mr. McAlpine's first statement is in reference to distances and lockage on the

OSWEGO ROUTE VIA ONEIDA LAKE.

	Miles.
Oswego Canal improvement	21
Canal thence to Oneida Lake	13½
Oneida Lake	23
Oneida Lake Canal	6
Erie Canal to Troy	128
Total	191½

LOCKAGE.

	Number of Locks.	Feet of Lockage.
Oswego Canal	13	113
Canal to Oneida Lake	2	9
Oneida Lake Canal	7	60
Erie Canal to Troy	46	427
Total	68	609

THE CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL ROUTE.

	Miles.
From point in Lake Ontario opposite Oswego to St. Lawrence River at Kingston	22
St. Lawrence River navigation	134
St. Lawrence Canal navigation	35½
Caughnawaga Canal	34½
Richelieu River	23
Lake Champlain	111
Champlain Ship-canal	25
Hudson River to Troy	40
Total	425

LOCKAGE.

	Number of Locks.	Feet of Lockage.
St. Lawrence River Canal	22	162
Caughnawaga Canal	3	29
Champlain Canal	8	83.8
Hudson River improvement	11	116
Total	44	391

—showing a difference in distance in favor of the Oswego route of 233½ miles, and a difference in lockage in favor of the Champlain route of 218 feet. Taking each lock as equivalent to one mile of canal, the difference in distance is 209½ miles in favor of the Oswego route.

I presume the distances, locks, and lockages as given by Mr. McAlpine on the Oswego route are correct. I regret, however, that this is not the case on the St. Lawrence route. No one knows better than Mr. McAlpine that the large mail steamers of 600 tons, drawing seven and eight feet of water, daily descend the St. Lawrence from the head of Lake Ontario without using the St. Lawrence Canal on the downward trip. He knows also that the Canadian Government have had frequent surveys made of those parts of the river requiring improvement to give at lowest water on the descending trip, twelve feet. Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff estimated in their report the whole cost of this improvement, giving fourteen feet water, at $720,000; and it is *now* part of the policy of the Canadian Government to make the whole river, from Kingston to Caughnawaga, or Lachine, navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. It is only during two months of some seasons that the St. Lawrence falls to its lowest level. During the remainder of the season there is from fourteen to seventeen feet of water in the navigable channel. Instead, therefore, as Mr. McAlpine states, of there being forty-four locks on the St. Lawrence route, with 391 feet of lockage, there will only be twenty-two locks, with 229 feet lockage, on the downward trip. Taking Mr. McAlpine's view, that one lock is equal to one mile in distance, we have:

OSWEGO ROUTE TO TROY.

	Distance. Miles.	No. of Locks.	In Distance
From Oswego	191½	68	259½
Oswego, via St. Lawrence and Champlain, to Troy	425	22	447
Difference			187½

Instead of 209½ miles as stated by Mr. McAlpine.

LOCKAGE.

	Lockage. feet.
By Mr. McAlpine's Oswego route to Troy	609
By St. Lawrence and Champlain route to Troy	229
Difference	380

Instead of 218, as stated by Mr. McAlpine.

There are important omissions in the comparison of the routes. Mr. McAlpine says John B. Jarvis, of New-York, first surveyed the Caughnawaga Canal in 1855. This is a mistake, as the late John B. Mills first did so in 1849, for the Canadian Government. Then Messrs. Clark and Gamble, in 1855, then Mr. Jarvis, in 1856, and Col. Swift, of Boston, in 1859, all of whom were of opinion, with Messrs. McAlpine, Kirkwood and Childe, that the St. Lawrence route was the cheapest and best. The enlarged St. Lawrence Canals, now being built, and the Welland, will have locks 270 feet by 45. The canal into Lake Champlain will be of the same size, but I trust they will yet be changed to locks of 320 by 45. This lock of 270 by 45 feet will accommodate a propeller of 1,000 tons measurement, or a capacity of carrying 50,000 bushels of wheat. Let me now allude to the quesiton of speed on the lakes and river navigation. Mr. McAlpine says on page 9 of his report "that it will not be found economical to exceed eight miles an hour on the lakes and six miles on rivers." In reply to this, I state without fear of contradiction, that propellers now in the trade between Montreal and head of Lake Ontario and to Chicago, regularly run ten miles an hour, and I am aware of some that run eleven miles an hour. These vessels pass through the Welland Canal, and are about 400 tons burden. It is not, therefore, too much to say that such being the speed of those vessels, the speed of the 1,000-ton vessel, when the canals are enlarged, will at least be equal. The St. Lawrence below Kingston is the only river to be traversed on the route to Troy, and the speed there will be equal to the speed on the lakes. I shall therefore take the speed at ten miles an hour, which a little inquiry on the part of Mr. McAlpine would have shown him to be correct. He says the speed on the enlarged canals will be four miles an hour, but prefers to take the speed at three and one-half miles, which I accept. Mr. McAlpine gives the following as the estimated time which will be occupied on the voyage via Caughnawaga to Troy:

Miles.		Hours.
22	From point as stated to Kingston—lake	2.75
134	From Kingston to Caughnawaga—river	22.33
35½	From Kingston to Caughawaga—canal	14 00
34½	From Caughnawaga to St. Johns—canal	9 04
23	From St. Johns to Rouse's Point—river	3 83
111	From Rouse's Point to Whitehall—lake	13.87
25	From Whitehall to Fort Edward—canal	9 00
40	From Fort Edward to Troy—river	9 41
425		84.59

Or 3 52-100 days.

Mr. McAlpine says the time for passing each lock will be fifteen minutes. If this is added to the forty-four locks, which he says are on the route—say eleven hours—the total time will be 95 59-100 hours.

In contrast with this statement I give the following as the true time, which no one who understands the route will contradict:

	Miles.	Rate Speed.	Time.
From point opposite Oswego to Kingston—lake	22	10	2.2
From Kingston to Caughnawaga—river	169½	10	17.0
From Caughnawaga to St. Johns—canal	34½	3½	9.4
From St. Johns to Whitehall—lake	134	10	13.4
From Whitehall to Fort Edward—canal	25	3½	9.0
From Fort Edward to Troy—river	40	6	6.66
Total			57.66
Add fifteen minutes each for twenty-two locks			5.50
Total			63.16

Or 63 16-100 hours against 95 59-100, or a difference of thirty-two and one-half hours.

Then on page 11 Mr. McAlpine gives a comparison of the time on the Oneida Lake route:

	Miles.	Rate Speed.	Time.
From Oswego to Phœnix	21	..	8.50
From Phœnix to Oneida—lake	13½	..	3.75
Through Oneida—lake	23	..	3.83
Through Oneida—lake canal	6	..	3.25
From Higginsville to Troy—canal	128	..	43.50
Total			62 83

Or 2 83-100 days the above figures should be as follows:

	Miles.	Rate Speed.	Time.
From Oswego to Phœnix—canal	21	3½	6.00
From Phœnix to Oneida—lake canal	13½	3½	3.86
Through Oneida—lake	23	10	2.30
Trough Oneida—lake canal	6	3½	1.72
Higginsville to Troy—canal	128	3½	36.55
Sixty-eight locks at fifteen minutes each			17.00
Total			67.43

as before explained. Mr. McAlpine's plan of transport from the upper lakes is to discharge the 1,000-ton vessel, carrying 50,000 bushels of wheat, at Chicago, into steam barges, at Oswego, of 500 tons, carrying 25,000 bushels, and with these go through the Oneida route to Troy and New-York. Now, in Mr. McAlpine's calculation of the time of the voyage from Oswego to Troy, he makes no allowance for the time of transferring the 50,000 bushels from the upper lake vessel into the barges. Taking 5,000 bushels as a good average for an elevator, we have thus ten hours for the 50,000 bushels, and if we allow two hours more for berthing and mooring the ship, we have twelve hours, which, if added to the sixty-seven and forty-three one hundredth hours, as above, the time by the Oswego route would be eighty hours, against sixty-three and one-half hours by the Caughnawaga route, or a difference in favor of the latter of sixteen hours, whereas Mr. McAlpine erroneously, in his Oswego report, declares the difference in favor of the Oswego route to be twenty-one hours, contradicting his statement, when associated with Messrs. Kirkwood and Childe, that "By way of Oswego a transhipment must be made from the lake vessel to canal-boats, and the extra cost of canal transport and toll must be added to that route, while by way of Lake Champlain to New-York no transhipment is required, and the economy of time and transport by the Lake Champlain route could not fail to attract a very large share of the trade between the Western States, New-England, and New-York." JOHN YOUNG.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS.

There seems to be but little hope entertained among merchants that the ice-bound boats in the Erie Canal can be brought through. Though the canal be open at the present time, it is deemed impossible to keep it clear long enough to bring the boats to the river. Many causes are in operation to prevent this, and the principal one is the distance of the boats from the Hudson River. The greater number of the boats are in the vicinity of Utica and Fultonville, the larger number near the former city, which is 110 miles from Albany. This is five days' distance from the Hudson River, and even if all the boats were prepared to go forward without delay, which it is not believed they are, it is not supposed the canal will remain open for that length of time. Judging from the statistics at hand there is reason to believe that the quantity of grain on the canal, when navigation was closed, will not be as great as supposed. The two lists published contain 70 boats, laden with wheat, say 560,000 bushels; 21 boats, laden with oats, say 252,000 bushels; 26 boats, laden with barley, say 260,000 bushels, and 60 boats, laden with corn, say 500,000 bushels. The allowance of bushels to each boat load is conceded to be liberal. Mr. Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, received the following telegram yesterday:

ALBANY, Dec. 5.

Weather cold. I think it impossible to move boats in canal. L. J. N. STARK, Collector.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AND THE SPEECH FROM THE CROWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

Parliament began its Autumn session on Saturday last with a discourse from the crown. The King got back to Rome only a few days before, after a long Summer vacation in the North. He has since been followed by all the royal Princes. Victor Emmanuel never appeared in better health than now, and the aspect of contented good nature which he wears gives to his confiding subjects the assurance that, whatever may be the secrets that diplomacy holds, all is going on tolerably well. Parliamentary habits are now so well established here that little sensation is produced on these occasions of the coming together of the Legislative Committee. Four or five carriages, with a sufficient quantity of royal gilding to distinguish them from the equipages for hire, conveyed the members of the Sovereign circle from the Quirinal Palace to Monte Citorio, and half an hour sufficed for doing the ponderous duty of reading a speech of somewhat more than a hundred lines. Victor Emmanuel has given the Italians an example of promptness and dispatch which, it is to be hoped, will in time have its influence upon the dawdling habit of a large portion of the nation. The King, whatever be the occasion, is always on hand at the hour named, and the people are not kept waiting so long as to be forced to make their bows with scowling ill-humor.

The crown speech is frank and manly, and contains as few meaningless platitudes as almost any royal discourses. The points made in it of any considerable consequence are four—the rule laid down for the Papacy; the reference to the visit to Austria and Germany, and its fruits of assured peace; the appeal to the army to strengthen itself with severe discipline; and to the country to labor and bear with patience the burdens made necessary by the exigencies of the new situation. To the Pope the following words are addressed: "The nation has shown that Rome might become the capital of the Kingdom without disturbing the independence of the Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual ministry, or his relations with the Catholic world. Resolved to respect the religious sentiment and religious liberty, we shall not permit, under the cover of sacred rights, any attack to be made upon laws and the institutions of the nation." Other passages in the discourse are framed with a certain felicity of expression, and particularly the language used in reference to the recent visit of the King to Austria and Germany: "The demonstrations of cordial sympathy which I received from the Sovereigns and peoples of those countries were directed to regenerated Italy. Austria and Italy were adversaries on the field of battle, but, the cause of the long contest removed, confidence and a community of interests have taken their place, with all the advantages of a secure friendship. The Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Germany have been constructed upon the idea of national unity, each knowing how to establish liberal order upon the base of a monarchy associated for long centuries with the sorrows and glories of the nation."

The speech of the King has made a good impression, and if the advice addressed to the people of the country, which it contains, is carried out in acts, a step forward will be made. With the fear of foreign invasion removed, Italy has nothing to do but go right on in the path of progress which has been opened by the concurrence of so many fortunate circumstances.

The Papacy, unaccustomed to have schoolmasters to instruct it in its duty, bears with the same ill-grace these smart words uttered by an "usurping" excommunicated King, as it has those of the heretical Emperor.

At the moment, the attention of public writers here is suddenly turned to the matter of the United States taking Spain by the ears on account of the misconduct of her agents in the Island of Cuba. A little time is needed to clear the general mind of ignorance upon the subject. When a German, Frenchman, or Englishman hears America spoken of, he understands that the United States of America is meant—a country and nation with a population greater than that of all the other twenty States and Provinces of the Western World combined, and with a moral and political influence upon the society of the present age, with which the united influence of all the other American States cannot be at all compared. But, except to the well-informed Italian, the name America has a vague and general significance, and, unless the more precise designation of "*Stati Uniti d'America*" is used, he is apt to jumble up the Anglo-Saxons with the Spanish and Portuguese race of the South American Continent. Many journalists here, and men engaged in public affairs, are well acquainted with the social, political, and economical condition of the United States; for they are able to get their information through the medium of publications in the German, English, and French languages. But there is a sad need of books upon the United States written by Italians themselves. I am frequently requested to put one or another in the way to get hold of such publications as will give facts illustrating the past and present condition of the country. Accredited agents here might do much, with a little more activity, but they seem to be indifferent to the matter. The Italian newspapers have no correspondents in the United States, partly from their inability to meet the expense, and partly from the habit, long established, of laying out all they can command for such an object upon letters from Paris, and depending for their enlightenment upon that source. Whatever they can learn politically from France is certainly not much, unless lessons which teach to avoid and not to imitate, have a value; nor is information about America always trustworthy, coming through such sources. In fact, less space is given to what is done in the United States and Russia—the two overshadowing powers of the future—than to the daily transactions of petty second and third class States.

Returning to local affairs, it may be mentioned that in the progress of the execution of the Abolition of Convents' law, this week, eight or ten religious establishments, in addition to those referred to, are to be taken possession of. The famous *Sacro Bambino*, which has wrought so many miracles, is left in the care of one of the monks of the monastery on the Capitol Hill. Yesterday the King went, as usual, to attend mass in the Chapel of the Ludovisi Villa, which is hired by the Government at an annual rental of 60,000 francs, and which Victor Emmanuel never loses. This waste of the public money gives one of the organs of the Monarchical Party opportunity to mention the fact that each royal mass costs the country not less than 3,000 francs, as the King passes but five months of the year in Rome, and goes to mass once a week. As to Parliament and reasons for criticising that body, of 500 Deputies and 300 Senators only 200 have yet made their appearance in Rome.

An item of literary intelligence may be added. Mr. Frothingham, the author of a work published several years ago, entitled *The Philosophy of Absolute Science*, has completed the second and third volumes of that abstruse study, and the manuscript is now ready for the press. His labor has been going on during five or six years residence in Italy; but the printing will probably, during the coming year, be done in the United States. Mrs. Elliot, an English lady of literary reputation, now in Rome, has in her hands some unpublished letters of Lord Byron, lately committed to her care by the Gamba family, the maiden name of the Countess Guiccioli, the early love of the distinguished poet. It is understood that these letters, connected with the early friendship of Byron, are in present hands for editorship and early publication.

A. J. J.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S ADVENTURE.

A PROVIDENCE POLICEMAN RESCUES A WOMAN MIRED ON THE FLATS.

How bravely Police Officer Tallman, of Providence, R. I., rescued a woman from death early on Thursday morning is thus described by the *Journal* of that city: "About 2 o'clock yesterday morning as Officer Augustus R. Tallman, of the Fifth Police District, was on his way home, after his seven hours' beat, he heard cries of distress in a woman's voice. Although technically 'off duty' he followed the sound as rapidly as he could, which led him to the foot of Henderson street. Stopping here he still heard the cries of a woman in distress somewhere out in the mud flats, but could see nothing in the darkness. 'Twas a time for prompt action, so not knowing what he was to encounter, he sounded his whistle as a signal for help in case he should need it, hastily took off his clothes, with the exception of his shirt and hat and rolled then up in a bundle and laid them on the shore, and, rolling his shirt up under his arms, plunged into the mud and the darkness. Think of an excursion in the cold mud on a dark night in December, with no clothes on, you who lightly value the services of the policeman, or who enjoy so heartily any stage satire on them. Guided by the sounds only, which were growing fainter, and occasionally shouting as an encouragement to whoever might be there, the officer kept on his way, the mud growing deeper and deeper, and stickier and stickier, till he found himself up to his waist, his progress all the time growing more difficult and dangerous, at times causing him to fear his own life was in danger. He could by this time hear the tread of the officers coming to his aid, in response to his whistle; but that was little encouragement just at that time. Finally, after wading a long distance, he reached a woman's head and arms lying on the flats, her body being entirely submerged in the mud. He didn't stop to ask questions then, but cheering her as well as he could, he succeeded in getting her out of the depths, and the two started shoreward. The return was at first even more hazardous than had been his trip out, for now he had two to look after, but as the mud grew more shallow her courage grew stronger, and their progress easier, and in due course of time both arrived on terra firma. Here other officers were in waiting, who carried her to the Richmond Street Station, where she was cleaned, dried, and warmed. She gave her name as Mary Quinn, said she was stopping at the house of Michael Kelley, on Plane street, and that she went to bed as usual Wednesday night, and the next thing she was aware of she was floundering in the mud, and all her efforts to get out only served to lead her in deeper. She thinks she must have got up in her sleep, put on a dress, and walked out there, waking only when the mud began to chill her through and make walking require a great effort. When the officers took the woman to the station they left Officer Tallman in shirt and hat, covered to his waist with a thick coating of dock mud, and his clothes rolled up in a bundle. His clothes were all right, but how would they be if he got into them in that condition? He would need a new suit sure, which was not to be thought of in these hard times. His house was half a mile or so away, so he took his clothes under his arm, and started for home as he was. Imagine a stout policeman beating along the street under close-reefed topsails, so early in the morning. Aside from the discomforts attending the situation, there was danger even in that. Who would recognize him in that plight, or believe he was a Police officer? Such a dodging up lanes and by-ways as he went through, when he heard footsteps approaching, (and he did meet several persons, even at that early hour,) must have given him some idea of the feelings of wrongdoers when he gets after them, so perhaps he can sympathise a little with such in future. However, at last he arrived home in safety, and yesterday he suffered no ill-effects from his adventure.

THE DEATH OF MR. G. W. PECKHAM.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Dec. 4 gives some additional information concerning the death of Mr. George W. Peckham, the brother of the late Judge R. W. Peckham, who was lost in the Ville du Havre. It says: "In yesterday morning's *Sentinel* we gave the particulars, as far as then known, of the case of drowning at Oneida Street Bridge, on Monday evening. All efforts to recover the body had then proved unavailing, though the unfortunate circumstance happened while two men were passing along the south side of the bridge. We omitted to state that Mr. George W. Peckham, Sr., had been missing from his residence on Broadway since the afternoon of Monday. This fact was withheld to avoid exciting unnecessary suspicion, and in the hope that Mr. Peckham might return. Yesterday morning, no further knowledge of the missing man being gained, his friends and family became painfully apprehensive that the man who was known to be drowned in the river was he. They recalled the fact that Mr. Peckham has been subject to sudden and severe fits of vertigo, during which he had found it impossible to support himself on his feet, and they feared he might have been overtaken with one of these, and had fallen from the bridge. As this fact became spread abroad, it partially explained the very sudden disappearance of the body—a disappearance so sudden that it was found impossible for any aid to reach him, though there were able and willing men there almost at the moment the unfortunate affair occurred. Report had it that Mr. Peckham's grief at the sad news of his brother's fate on the shipwrecked vessel must have driven him to commit suicide. But his friends, and those who knew his natural strength and equipoise of mind, are disposed to attribute the unfortunate circumstance to the cause we have before named. Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday the officers prosecuting the search below Oneida Street Bridge succeeded in raising the body, and the worst fears of the anxious friends were confirmed. It was the body of George W. Peckham, Sr.

Mr. Peckham was born in Rhode Island, passed several years of his life in New-York State, practicing law in Albany with his brother, Judge Peckham, who was lost in the Ville du Havre. He came to this city in 1853, establishing one of the first banks here. He was particularly remarkable for a straightforward and honorable course in all his transactions during that period, and won for himself an enviable circle of valued friends and acquaintances. He was seventy-eight years old, and though men of such years can hardly be expected to be left to their friends many years more, it is only the more painful to take the final parting from them under such circumstances. His wife and sons have the deepest sympathy of all who knew him, and in this community profound respect will always accompany every repetition of the name of George W. Peckham."

WHEAT FROM MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* says that orders were issued on Saturday, Nov. 29, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to have 2,000 freight cars placed in readiness for the movement of wheat to the extent of 750,000 bushels; and it adds: "The full meaning of this extraordinary preparation can only be conjectured, but the more sagacious and experienced operators are confident that the rise in wheat which has been predicted ever since the panic sent prices down to the low figures has already put in an appearance, and that the order above mentioned is issued for the purpose of sending it forward with all possible celerity. Several residents of this city, who have been firm believers in the rise, have ventured into the trade at Chicago within the past few days, and it is a pleasure to announce that their venture has resulted profitably to themselves. Two of the winning operators returned home, last evening, several thousands of dollars better off than when they started away. The improvement of the highways in the country is also helping the wheat trade of the interior. Nearly all the elevators in the State are full, and room must be made for the almost continuous march of the 'wheat teams,' which have been put in motion by the excellent sleighing. This, added to the manifest upward tendency in prices, is certain to make brisk wheat markets at all the leading cities and towns of the State. There is also an evident disposition on the part of farmers to sell their wheat as soon as fairly remunerative prices can be realized, and the order of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company will undoubtedly clear the elevators and make room for the tremendous wheat crop of 1873, which has thus far, and in great part, been held in reserve. A gentleman who is a close observer of the wheat market and trade, estimates that within the next fifteen days there will be at least 1,500,000 bushels wheat on its way to the seaboard."

MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* says that a dreadful scourge has broken out among some families in a small German settlement at Medicine Lake, about ten miles from that city, and that there is much suffering there in consequence. The disease is said to be malignant diphtheria. It commences with a swollen and sore tonsil, until the throat becomes so swollen that it is impossible to breathe, and the patient dies. There have been already sixteen persons attacked with this dreadful disease in this little settlement, and it seems to be on the increase. In one house, the whole family, consisting of five persons, are down with the diphtheria, and there is no one to care for them excepting an old woman, who is also tending other sick ones. Five out of the sixteen attacked have died already, and the deaths of others are expected. The best of medical aid has been furnished the sufferers. It is impossible to discover what gave rise to the disease.

A NOTABLE FAMILY REUNION.

Among the agreeable incidents of Thanksgiving Day was the meeting, at the residence of Mr. Varnum Tabor, in Centreville, R. I., of five brothers and four sisters, children of the late Elijah and Phebe Greene, of Coventry, the oldest, Mr. Lawton Greene, in his seventy-fifth year, and the youngest, Mrs. Zilpha Hiscox, in her fifty-second year. The average age of the nine was sixty-three years and two months. This family of children have not all been together before for over forty years.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

MEETING OF PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN IN SYRACUSE.

THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF CRIMINALS IN THIS CITY—OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Christian State Convention met in Syracuse on Tuesday evening last, and organized, several hundred delegates being in attendance. Rev. John H. Frazee, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Syracuse, called the convention to order, and on motion of Rev. E. A. Lacompte, Baptist, Rev. L. C. Queal, D. D., Methodist Episcopal, was elected temporary Chairman. Devotional exercises followed, in which Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. J. Butler, Rev. B. J. Ives took part. The objects of the convention may be inferred from the welcoming address of Dr. Queal, wherein he said: "We are here to recognize our common responsibilities, and to express our common convictions of Christian citizenship, of the Church, of the family, of objectionable literature, of the sanctity of the Sabbath; of social sinfulness; of the threatening attitude of Jesuitism; of the fearful ruin of the rum traffic; and to unite our influence for the preservation of our public schools. The considerate utterance of the Christian churches of our State will be justly and timely made on these subjects. We meet not in the 'spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.' We shall not be less loving and loyal as members and ministers in our respective churches, but shall be more Christian as we draw nearer together in the oneness of our spirit and of our work. We do not come here to forget our homes, our churches, or to find an end to our peculiarities, but to express and to obtain more of what makes us one in Christ, and will make us one in heaven."

On Wednesday morning the convention permanently organized, with Rev. Dr. W. I. Buddington, of Brooklyn, as President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., of New-York, was introduced to the convention, and presented a paper on "Christian Citizenship in its Practical Duties; How to Rescue it from the Manipulations of those who sink the Patriot in the Partisan." Dr. Haven closed by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard as the ideal of a perfect State, a Republic, in which the Government shall express and execute the common sentiment of all the people in the protection of the innocent, the punishment and reform of the criminals, the education of all the children and youth, the encouragement of religion, and obedience to the will of God as revealed to us in the Holy Scriptures.

Resolved, That good citizenship is a part of Christian life; and that patriotism and Christianity thus reciprocally aid and strengthen each the other; and that Christian ministers should inculcate the faithful performance of political duties as an inalienable part of Christian life.

Resolved, That we regard bondage to a name or a party as a kind of idolatry, incompatible with intelligent and conscientious Christian character; and that we recommend all to endeavor to maintain a pure political sentiment, and to strive for the election of honest and able officers of every grade, irrespective of party name or party ambition.

Resolved, That we take courage from the late triumph of political reform, and from the fearless and noble administration and execution of law in the punishment of political criminals in the City of New-York, and we believe that it is the duty of all Christians always to uphold and defend the thorough execution of the righteous law, and never to despair of the Republic.

Remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Curry and Rev. Dr. Peck, and then, by invitation of the President, Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D. D., of Binghamton, opened the discussion of the topic, "Lax Judicial Administration and Apology for Crime." The speaker marked the distinction between the respectable and refined criminal and the common thief, and said that there is something about our way of transacting business which hardens and perplexes the conscience, and the consequence is men of education and culture become defaulters. There's many a man, he said, who would not cheat his neighbor, and yet would not hesitate to cheat powerful railroad corporations, on the ground that those corporations were gigantic monopolies of fraud. The speaker thought the National Government had done much by its legislation to encourage dishonesty. He vigorously assailed the Legal-tender act, and charged the Government with having acted in bad faith because it did not repeal the Income Tax law at an earlier day. He held that the Government had been too lax in reference to redeeming its pledges, and this had had a baneful effect upon the masses of the people. General discussion followed upon the topics thus presented, in the course of which the following resolution was introduced and referred:

Resolved, That the recent illustration furnished by Hon. Noah Davis, of New-York, of intelligent, inflexible, and impartial administration of justice commands our most hearty approval and indorsement, and affords us strong ground of hope of further and future reforms in this department.

At the afternoon session, papers were read on the subject, "The Essential Unity of the Christian Churches," by Revs. Drs. Buddington, of Brooklyn; Lore, of Syracuse, and Sheldon, of Troy. Also, a paper on "Pernicious Literature," by Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New-York. At the evening session "The Public Schools" were discussed by Rev. Drs. Curry, of New-York; Clark, of Albany, and Queal, of Syracuse.

Dr. Curry urged that, as the State is secular, whatever might offend the religious sentiment of any class of citizens ought to be carefully avoided in the conduct of the public schools. Our choice, he thought, was between such schools and none at all; and the family and the church should provide what the secular school cannot give. Rev. Rufus W. Clark, on the other hand, urged that the schools ought to be religious in their character. If we do away with the Bible in our schools, he said, we must do away with judicial oaths and with chaplains in the army. Dr. Queal closed the discussion, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Our public schools are threatened with destruction by some, who are more anxious for a part of the money that supports them, or to remove from them all recognition of revealed truth, than they are for the morality and the intelligence of our people; therefore,

Resolved, As the people created and have maintained our public schools, they belong to and are for them; that the officials created by the school system have no legislative or judicial power; that our public school should, and of right do, remain unaltered, unless the people of the whole State shall intentionally change them; that the only business of the State, municipal, commissioner, and school district officials is to make efficient the schools committed to their care by the people; that the intention of our public schools is to make the people intelligent and moral; that ignorant and immoral teachers should not be employed, and suitable text-books should be used, and the reading of the Bible, without note or comment, should be continued in our public schools. That while we do not ask any legislation for, we will unitedly resist all legislation against, the Bible in our public schools; that we pledge ourselves to a united and continued resistance to the vandalism which seeks to demoralize and destroy our public schools; that the preservation of our public schools in which the Bible shall be read is the security of the morality and patriotism of our people and the safety of our commonwealth.

Thursday morning the resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Eddy, thanking Judge Davis for his firmness in administering justice, was reported back from the committee and unanimously adopted. By request, the resolutions relating to the Bible in the public schools was then reconsidered, that they might be still further discussed, and were made a special order of business for a subsequent hour. A resolution recommending that the different evangelical denominations unite for public worship in sparse settlements, where it is impossible to support more than one church, was after some debate adopted. Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, of this City, read a paper on the "Christian Sabbath," closing with an eloquent appeal for the enforcement of wholesome Sunday laws.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES FROM THE SHOCK IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The Yreka (Cal.) *Journal*, of Nov. 26, gives this account of the earthquake shocks in its vicinity: "Last Saturday night, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, our citizens were startled by the heaviest shock of earthquake ever felt in Yreka, the vibrations running north and south, and three in number, in quick succession, lasting about eight or nine seconds. Many think the vibrations ranged from south-east to north-west, and no one seems to dispute that they were between that direction and north and south. A noise accompanied the shake like that of distant thunder, or the rolling of a heavy wagon on the streets or sidewalks, while indoors the lights quivered, windows shook, and floors appeared to move, as though foundations were sliding. In stores the crockery rattled on the shelves in a lively manner, and all the large pendulum clocks were stopped. The houses were soon cleared of people, all desirous of getting outside of buildings in case another shake should come, and everywhere in town small crowds could be seen discussing the earthquake, each telling the story as to how they felt it, and what occurred to their observation. Many funny incidents are told, some hardly realizing that it was an earthquake, until they found everybody else experienced the same shock. We have heard of no damage occasioned, except a few brick buildings having their walls cracked to a slight extent. The earthquake extended as far north as Albany, in Oregon, and to the Sacramento Valley southward. This is the second shock ever felt in town, the first being about eight years ago, although we believe there was a slight shock felt some eleven or twelve years ago at Long and Canal Gulches, north of town. What causes earthquakes in this section is a mystery, unless it be from underground convulsions under the extinct volcanoes in this county, and should they continue very often in our midst, we might begin to fear an eruption of Mount Shasta, which has a hot sulphur spring on its apex, indicating that there must be a fiery furnace of sulphur below its summit. It is more generally supposed that the shock comes from the ocean, or possibly the Sandwich Islands, a reason given for this being the fact of the volcano at the Sandwich Islands breaking out at about the same time the shock was felt here some seven or eight years ago. Some of our citizens who were down town when the earthquake occurred, hurried home to see if their families were frightened, and in doing so noticed a grand array of lights in front of every house, where the women and children had come to the door and endeavored to see the earthquake through the darkness under the shadow of a candle or kerosene lamp, all seeming to imagine that an explosion had occurred or some building had fallen down near by them. A correspondent at the Eliza ledge and mill on Humbug, sends the following: 'We had quite a lively shake up here, so much so that for a few seconds it seemed that the mill and all the buildings belonging or otherwise appertaining, would be shook to pieces or otherwise thrown together in a heap of ruins. Windows, doors, tables, stoves, chairs, bedsteads, in fact everything movable, commenced to rattle as if all spiritualists and mediums of the neither regions were abroad and on a regular "bender." The vibrations tended from north-east to south-west, and lasted five or six seconds.'

At Scott Bar a correspondent writes that a severe shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday night. Its approach was heralded by a low, rumbling noise resembling thunder, immediately succeeded by a violent oscillation of the earth. The whole thing, he says, was over in exactly fifty-six seconds from the time at which it was first observed, which was at 9:33. But little damage was done, save the cracking of plaster ceilings and walls, and the breaking of a few dishes, &c. Every one was badly frightened, and say they have as much experience in this line as they care about for all time to come. The general direction of the shock, as nearly as could be judged by those least excited and most curious, was from south-west to north-east. This account makes the shock much later and longer than experienced elsewhere."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The appointment of M. Bartholdi, First Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg, as French Minister at Washington, is announced. M. Pourcet, in closing his argument for the prosecution in the Bazaine court-martial, demanded first the degradation of the accused, and afterward his execution. A dispatch received in Paris from Madrid reports the resignation of Minister Sickles on Saturday.

SPAIN.—The Government batteries keep up a steady fire on Cartagena. The insurgents are reported to be in good spirits.

MEXICO.—Religious disturbances have lately occurred in Tezcoatlan. The revolution in Yucatan continues.

CUBA.—The opposition to the delivery of the Virginius is subsiding. Many Spaniards are now in favor of a quiet delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities. New battalions of volunteers are forming.

HOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $356,099; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $23,335,000; coin, $83,256,940, including $30,117,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $369,517,315.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Three boys were drowned on Saturday, while skating on a pond at Westwood, a suburb of the city. On the same morning an accident occurred at the Honey Brook Colliery, at Audenreid, near this place, which resulted in the killing of three miners and the injury of several others.

BOSTON.—Bridget Lannergin, aged twenty-eight years, was brutally murdered on Saturday night, near Columbia street, Dorchester District. There is no trace of the murderer.

OHIO.—The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week is 77,000; and since Nov. 1 to date, 238,000. During the same time last year the number slaughtered was 208,000.

BEVERLEY, Mass.—On Friday last, Andrew Prince, aged seventy-five years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods.

SULPHUR ROCK, Ark.—A party of six desperadoes made a raid along the White River on Nov. 26, robbing settlers of horses, money, jewelry, &c. On their return trip they were fired upon by a party of citizens in ambush. The leader and two of the gang were killed and another mortally wounded.

LOCAL.

The Police made 1,667 arrests in this City during the past week. There were 436 births, 525 deaths, and 209 marriages in the City during the week ending yesterday. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 41 fires for the week ending Dec. 6, 8 A. M., involving a loss of $68,635; insurance, $445,300. Marshal Hart issued 167 licenses, and received $299,-50 last week.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending Saturday: For Croton-water rents and penalties, $23,584 22; for tapping Croton pipes, $83; for vault permits, $258 17; for sewer permits, $100; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $831 75. Total, $24,857 14.

During the week ending Dec. 5, 7,504 vagrants were lodged in the various station-houses through the City. Of this number 1,683 were females.

The bill of exceptions in the case of William M. Tweed will, it is stated, be sent to the District Attorney to-day.

The accidental sinking of the coal-boat Upland, in front of the Navy-yard dry-dock, on Saturday, will result in detaining the Spanish frigate Arapiles in the dry-dock about ten days longer.

There were 1,306 arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ending Saturday.

The application made by the citizens of the village of East New-York for a supply of water from the City of Brooklyn has been denied by the Board of City Works.

Wall street was in a quiet mood on Saturday, with strongly advancing prices.

CHEAPER BEEF FOR THE EAST.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroads the Texas cattle trade has formed a very important part of the domestic commerce of the United States. The cost of shipping live stock taken in connection with the deterioration of the beeves from being crowded together for several days in badly-constructed freight-cars, and conveyed over the railroads at a furious rate, has operated injuriously on this trade, and given rise to various speculations as to the best means of remedy. The most profitable method seemed to be that of shipping preserved meat by means of refrigerator cars, and several experiments in this way have been tried with more or less success. This plan has been recently adopted upon a more extensive scale than had previously been attempted, by a wealthy company of cattle dealers, known as the Texas and Atlantic Refrigerator-car Company, who have opened extensive abattoirs at Denison, Texas, amply sufficient for the dressing and shipping of 500 beeves daily, with provision to double this number should the success of the enterprise render it necessary to do so. They have also expended a large sum upon the construction of refrigerator cars. On Saturday ten of these cars, laden with 100 tons of beef, arrived at the Erie Railroad Depot in Jersey City, having been eight days on the road, and when the meat was inspected it was found in excellent condition. Two car-loads, containing ten tons each, were disposed of in the Washington Market on Saturday evening. The remaining eighty tons will be delivered to the commission agents to-day, and all who have seen the meat have pronounced the enterprise a decided success. Yesterday a TIMES reporter called at the Erie freight-yard, where the refrigerator cars were lying, and had one of them opened to ascertain the system adopted in shipping the beef. About thirty beeves were suspended from the roof of the car, and were so closely packed together as to prevent the meat being bruised by the jolting of the train during transit. Each car is about thirty feet long, is of the usual width of freight cars, and sufficiently high to admit the beeves being hung up as in the abattoirs. On either side is a large air-tight door. On the top of the cars ice chambers about two feet deep are constructed, and underneath is another chamber some eight or ten inches deep running the entire length of the car. At one end of the car there is placed a box capable of containing about one hundred pounds of salt, which is used at intervals during the journey to keep the ice in a thawing condition without affecting the temperature to any great extent. The bottom of the ice chamber is perforated at intervals to carry the water into the lower chamber, and from this it is conveyed by a pipe about an inch in diameter which passes through the centre of the car, and empties itself underneath. The cars are constructed of the hardest and best seasoned timber, and can be run upon wide or narrow-gauge roads by changing the trucks. The weight of each is fourteen tons eight hundred. Some prominent stock-dealers connected with the enterprise have accompanied the train from Denison for the purpose of making arrangements with commission agents in New-York and other Eastern cities. They speak in the most confident manner of the success of the undertaking, and promise to deliver fresh meat here at one-half the usual price. They propose running three trains from Denison every week, and believe the trade can be carried on all the year round.

THE EUREKA "VOLCANO."

Speaking of the volcano which the telegraph recently reported had broken out in a mountain near Eureka, Cal., the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "It will probably turn out on close inspection—as did the Mount Butler volcano near this city a few years since—a mere surface fire. Our volcano was the burning of a mass of pitchy vegetable matter which had accumulated in a cave in the rocks at the top of the mountain. Pine twigs, leaves, and other matter containing pitch are carried into these caves by rats and squirrels, and in the course of ages there is a vast accumulation of pitch (it being almost indestructible) and rotten vegetable matter. This, on being set on fire, will burn for days, sending out great volumes of smoke. There was, a few years since, such a fire in a cave near Lake Tahoe, another in a large cave in the Humboldt country, and we have heard of them in other places. The gummy substance found in these caves might be passed off on a "pilgrim" for lava"

A SEA MONSTER.

DESCRIPTION OF A GIGANTIC NEWFOUNDLAND CUTTLE-FISH.

ONE OF ITS ARMS CUT OFF AND BROUGHT ASHORE BY ADVENTUROUS FISHERMEN.

Victor Hugo's terrible devil-fish, of which he gives so thrilling a description in the *Toilers of the Sea*, was but an infant in comparison with the gigantic cuttle-fish, whose recent appearance in the waters off Newfoundland is vouched for by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who writes from St. Johns, under date of Nov. 12. This veracious writer does assert that the facts he tells are "not a dream of the fancy, but sober reality," and that he has carefully verified every particular. "Besides," he adds, "all doubt is at an end, inasmuch as this monster has left behind, very much against its will, two of its arms, one of which, nineteen feet in length, I have placed in our museum, after a careful examination, and after having it photographed. This, however, is but a portion of the arm, whose original length, as I shall show, was thirty-five feet." This, then, is the story as he tells it:

The circumstances under which this arm was secured were very extraordinary. On the 27th of October two fishermen belonging to Portugal Cove, one of whom is named Theophilus Picot, were out in a small punt, near the eastern end of Belle Isle, Conception Bay. Observing at a short distance some object floating on the surface of the water, which they at first took to be a large sail, or a portion of a wreck, they rowed close to it, and one of them struck it with his 'gaff.' Suddenly the mass became animated, and put itself in motion. From among the folds a huge beak, as large as a six-gallon keg, reared itself, and a pair of ghastly green eyes, staring and prominent, glared on the terror-stricken men with an expression of the most intense ferocity. The beak struck the bottom of the boat violently, and suddenly from around the head two arms of corpse-like fleshiness darted out, and began winding themselves round the boat, and encircling it in their livid folds. A moment more and the boat would have been dragged beneath the waves, and the unfortunate men would have been brought within reach of the terrible beak and torn to pieces. But before the suckers with which the arms are furnished had closed with their deadly grip, one of the men seized a tomahawk which was fortunately at hand, and severed both arms as they lay over the gunwale of the boat. This unexpected surgical operation seems to have struck terror into the monster, for it immediately ejected an immense quantity of inky fluid, which darkened the water for 200 or 300 yards, and moved off from the boat. The men saw it for a few minutes after, with its tail out of the water, which they declare to have been ten feet across. The body they estimate to have been 60 feet in length and 5 feet in diameter, or 15 in girth. As the occurrence took place in broad daylight, and the men were close to the creature and had every opportunity of observing it before they were alarmed, I am inclined to place implicit reliance upon their statement, more especially as their account of its enormous dimensions is fully corroborated by the size of the arms which they brought ashore, as trophies, in their boat. The men were ignorant of the importance of their prize, and I regret to say that one of the arms was destroyed or lost. I am assured, however, by the clergyman of the settlement, that it was ten inches in diameter, and the portion cut off was about six feet in length. The other longer arm they brought to St. John's, but not before six feet of it were destroyed. The portion which they produced measures nineteen feet, and is but three inches and a half in circumference. It is a pale pink in color, entirely cartilaginous, pliable and tough as leather, and almost as strong as steel. Toward the extremity it broadens out like an oar, and is there upward of six inches in circumference; then it tapers to a pretty fine point. This extremity, for about two feet, is thickly covered with suckers which diminish in size toward the point. The cluster at the extreme end numbers about seventy suckers, some of them very small, and all having round their margin fine sharp teeth, and a membrane stretched across which can be drawn in at the will of the animal, thus creating a vacuum, and causing the sharp, denticulated edges of the disk to press against the skin of the victim, and even to sink into the flesh. The force with which these suckers cling is very great, being equal to the weight of the water that is above them added to the weight of the atmosphere. Next to this mass of sucking-cups come two rows of very large suckers, twenty-four in number, each having a membranous disk an inch and a quarter in diameter, with a circular aperture in the centre. A cone shaped mass of flesh fills this aperture, like a piston capable of being drawn backward, and the membranous disk itself can also be drawn in, thus greatly increasing the adhesive power. The edges of these suckers have no teeth, but consist of a firm, fleshy, cartilaginous ring. These large, powerful suckers are succeeded by a second cluster of small ones similar to the first group, and having denticulated edges. They number about fifty. The remainder of the arm has about forty small suckers distributed along its under surface, at short distances, and also about the same number of little rounded pustules which have no opening. The whole number of suckers on the under surface of the arm is about 180. This surface is flat and two inches in breadth; the upper one is rounded, and toward the extremity has a small membranous crest. The original length of this arm must have been thirty-five feet. The men declare that they left ten feet of it attached to the body of the fish, six feet were destroyed ashore through carelessness, and nineteen feet remain and are now in the museum.

The size of the body, as estimated by the fishermen, was 60 feet in length and 15 feet in girth, with a tail fin-shaped and not less than ten feet across. This statement may be reckoned by some an exaggeration, but to work such arms an enormous central mass would be requisite—quite as large as that described. Besides, cuttles almost as large have been cast on our shores at various times. Rev. A. E. Gabriel, of Portugal Cove, informs me that during the Winter of 1870, two cuttle-fish were cast ashore at Lamaline, the bodies of which measured 40 and 47 feet respectively; so that there is nothing incredible in the fishermen's tale. These cuttles have eight arms, two of them being much longer and smaller in circumference than the others. It is evidently a portion of one of the longer arms which we now possess. By naturalists it will be regarded as of great importance as establishing the existence of these gigantic cuttles. I am not aware that any specimen or portion of a specimen of these aristocrats of their race has ever been previously secured. I may mention that the fishermen describe this monster as being of the same shape and color as the common squid, and as moving backward in the same way through the water.

It is to be regretted that the body, or at least the head, of this gigantic cephalopod was not secured, but we cannot wonder that the fishermen did not attempt its capture, and were only too glad to escape with their lives. It is not unlikely, however, that the rough surgical operation it has undergone will affect its general health, and that its body may be cast ashore. In the interests of science let us hope that death may soon step in to terminate its sufferings, and that its corpse may yet adorn our museum."

LUCIFERS IN 1784.

We in 1873 are so used to lucifer matches that we have no appreciation of what a boon they are. How grateful some of our ancestors were for this blessing may be judged from the following which was lately brought to our notice: Under date Oct. 14, 1784, a writer addresses Sylvanus Urban thus:

I consider your monthly publication not only as a magazine of knowledge in the several branches of literature, but also as the proper vehicle to announce whatever discoveries are made for public utility. The phosphoretic matches have not been sufficiently recommended, nor have I, as yet, seen any eulogium on their great conveniency on many occasions, which I need not here enumerate. I owe this pen tribute of acknowledgment for the recent advantage I derived from the use of them and sincerely wish it may promote the private interest of the maker or distributors of this useful invention, which, however long it may have been known to philosophers, was never till lately brought into familiar service. By the assistance of one of these little tubes, I extricated myself and company from an unlucky accident on the road. The postilion and three horses out of the set having been thrown down in the darkest hour of the night, the traces were obliged to be cut to release them, and without the help of the matches which lighted the lantern candles, we could not so soon have repaired our damages, nor proceeded on our journey. They are now reduced in price, having purchased nine of a German traveler at a coffee-house, near the Haymarket, for the small price of eighteen pence (thirty-eight cents) a dozen, inclosed in a tin case.

LABOR IN NEW-JERSEY.

Beatties' carpet mill at Little Falls, N. J., which has been closed during the past week, and had run only three-quarter time for the month previous, will resume operations and run on full time to-day. Four hundred and eighty names have been enrolled as applicants for city work at the Recorder's office, in Paterson, and of these 420 were employed last week. The men averaged about three days each, for which they will be paid to-night. The Erie Railway Company has offered to furnish free transportation for all donations made by parties in New-York to the Paterson relief committee. The Barbour Flax Mill in Spruce street at Paterson will begin running on full time again to-day, but there will be a slight reduction in the wages of the employes, who number about 250. The eighty special policemen who were appointed in anticipation of a bread riot in Paterson have been discharged, and a number of volunteers have been obtained who agree to respond to the call of the Mayor to preserve peace and order at any time. The Paterson Board of Aldermen have been obliged to defer the proposed opening of Union avenue, from Wayne avenue to Ryerson avenue, on account of the remonstrances of tax-payers. The improvement was projected in order to furnish work for the starving poor.

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE.

It is significant of the perfect discipline to which the Brussels Police has reduced the citizens, that when lately a man was found hanging, the discoverer let him be and sent for the Police. When asked why in the world he did not instantly cut him down, he explained that he did not think that he was justified in so doing until the Police came.

THE PRESS ON THE TIMES.

Another lesson in the power which, among a free and intelligent people, a strong and brave newspaper may exert on the public mind, and for the public benefit. It would be ungenerous in any public journal in commenting on Tweed's conviction and punishment, not to acknowledge the great service which one of the public journals of New-York rendered to the City by being the first to ferret out the Tammany frauds, and to drag forth the criminals to justice. THE TIMES has seen its great labor crowned at last with a laurel which is an honor not only to that individual journal, but to journalism itself. Hereafter be it understood that no wrong can be too stupendous in this country to resist successfully the incessant blows of a press which has facts for its weapons, and the public good for its object.—*The Golden Age.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just reason to take pride in the part it has borne in the work of bringing the boss thief of the civilized world to punishment. Solitary and alone it set the ball in motion, and hardly a paper in New-York City came earnestly to its assistance until THE TIMES had roused public feeling to a high pitch of indignation. It was a hazardous undertaking for one newspaper to essay the lists against such odds, but, having first fortified itself with facts sufficient to make manifest the truth of all its charges, THE TIMES boldly throttled the rascals, and dragged them into the full light of its exposures, where their guilt was seen and read of all men. The vigorous attack of THE TIMES was nobly seconded by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and Chas. O'Conor, who for two years devoted themselves, without pay, to preparing the evidence against the thieves, to the neglect of their private professional business; but the first and highest honors will remain with the public journal which boldly periled the lives and fortunes of its proprietors by its single-handed assault upon the strongest band of confederated thieves the world ever saw.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which was the champion of the people in the war upon the "Ring," and which was the only one of the New-York dailies which had the courage to make open war upon the plunderers of the Treasury, has abundant reason to feel proud of its victory; yet it wears its laurels modestly, and indulges in no self-laudations.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial.*

Early in 1871, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the leading Republican organ in the country, which had alone of all the daily papers in New-York City been endeavoring to arouse public sentiment against Tweed and the Tammany Ring, secured transcripts of some of the bills for the Court-house which was then building, and published the figures, showing that $12,000,000 had been paid out on that building, when it could not have cost a fourth of that sum. The figures brought home Tweed's villainy so evidently that it was surprising every honest man did not at once rise against him. But, strange to say, Tweed not only received the support of every Democratic paper and two-thirds of the Democrats of New-York City, but was even still lauded by many party papers elsewhere. A combination, composed of all the Republicans and about one-third of the Democrats of New-York City, was formed, which, at the City election in November, 1871, overthrew Tammany, although Tweed himself, who was the regular Democratic candidate, was elected to the State Senate.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

In this triumph of justice there are interwoven other triumphs. It gives the world the greatest argument in favor of the jury system which could be conceived. And though last, not least, this conviction of Tweed is a triumph of the newspaper press which cannot be too greatly appreciated and too highly applauded. No matter what its object may have been, no matter what use is made of the exposé, no matter if the "Reformers" in New-York turned out to be worse misgovernors than the Tweedites, the fact still remains on the record that primarily the overthrow and conviction of Tweed as a common felon is due to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—*Newark Daily Journal.*

In the early Summer of 1871 appeared "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand," but one from which was destined to burst forth a flood to overwhelm these conspirators. A daily journal of New-York, THE TIMES, declared war upon the Ring of robbers. Its strokes were well-directed and powerful—it did not deal in vague accusations nor generalities; but boldly produced the minutest facts and figures to prove the robberies and to point to the individual culprit. These attacks were at first met by the Ring with the nonchalance inspired by confidence in the strength of their position, and a belief that the storm would soon blow over without exciting popular indignation to any considerable extent. Experience had taught them that they could easily fight the people with the people's money. Notwithstanding the ingenious defense by their hireling organ and the quasi neutrality of others, like the *Tribune*, THE TIMES continued its exposures, and was quickly reinforced by the pencil of Nast in the pages of *Harper's Weekly*, as well as the indorsement of the entire Republican press throughout the interior of the State. Then, for the first time, Tweed seems to have harbored a doubt concerning the security of his position, as was evinced in his consenting to abandon the right of his delegation to seats in the Democratic State Convention of that year, 1871. But the odor of his misdeeds attached to the party, and a Republican victory—the first for many years—followed the campaign of that Fall. It was a victory precious to the people of the City of New-York—and, indeed, to the people of the whole State—for from that hour commenced the downfall of Tweed and his infamous Ring.—*Seneca Falls Courier.*

Editorially the journal founded by Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been of late years of small consequence, and it might be somewhat difficult to discover that at any period of its existence it had impressed its influence very vividly upon national events, or succeeded in giving voice to the best popular sentiment. But the charge of garbling news from motives of its own is a somewhat surprising one to lay to the charge of the *Herald*. We judge, however, that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has a very clear case, and that the *Herald* garbled the report of a matter so important as Judge Davis' remarks in sentencing Tweed, for the reason that the Judge very properly recognized the good service THE TIMES had rendered the country in turning in the light on a big, broad rascal. What Judge Davis did say as to THE TIMES, was this:

"The whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. *While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, yet* it is equally true that prominent, able, honorable men of all parties united to investigate and develop their true character."

And the words in italics, which were as much a part of the record as any other part, were omitted by the *Herald* for the picayunish and niggardly mean reason that though they were a noteworthy recognition of the influence of the press by a high officer of the Bench, the paper entitled to credit did not happen to be the *Herald*.—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

The prosecution of Tweed was begun by the NEW-YORK TIMES when the "Boss" was in the full enjoyment of his vast influence as the acknowledged leader of the Democracy of New-York. At that period there was no politician in the United States who had so large a following of obedient "personal friends" as Tweed had. There was no other public man that had such an undisputed supremacy in his party, or so mighty a power in the bestowal of place and public patronage. The control of the emperors over the revenues of ancient Rome was not more absolute, nor was it ever more unscrupulously or profitably used, than that which Tweed exercised over the princely revenues of our wealthy metropolis. So far as the Democratic Party was concerned, the man might with plain truth have said, "I am the State." Those Democrats only were influential in the State's affairs who could reach the great man's ear through the medium of personal friendship. Tweed's era was also the era in which the Buffalo *Courier's* influence reached the culminating point. Senator Tweed did not hesitate to demand that a Democratic Legislature should pass the famous Buffalo Bogus Charter for the simple reason that his "personal friend," the editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, desired it. Shortly after that the *Courier* printed a glowing account of Tammany's Fourth-of-July celebration in New-York, at which the king thief boastfully announced his intention to march on the Republican stronghold at Washington, and sought to inspire his "friends" with a confident prediction that he would soon capture the National Treasury—and then! Such was the position of Tweed, such were his following and "personal friends," when THE NEW-YORK TIMES began its memorable unparalleled crusade against the mighty thief. With scarcely any support from the local press, (even the help that was rendered by its Republican contemporaries was tardy, and for some time but half-hearted,) THE TIMES continued its startling exposures with terrific force, and, at last, with phenomenal effect. The Republican press of the State—of the whole country—finally rallied to its support. THE TIMES was victorious. Tweed was indicted and arrested; and now, after a long delay, he has been tried and convicted. And even his "personal friends" are rejoicing and giving thanks for the great deliverance! THE TIMES began it and led it all the way through. Which one of the Democratic party took a hand in the TIMES's fight, except to fight the TIMES, as long as it was safe, or even possible, to remain on Tweed's side! What was the *Courier's* own position in this matter? We can quote—indeed we have had frequent occasion to quote—from its columns day after day—long after THE TIMES had made its proof of Tweed's guilt as black as midnight and yet as clear as daylight—articles warmly defending the thief and basely abusing his fearless accuser; articles ridiculing THE TIMES and its evidence, predicting the certain speedy triumph of Tweed, and rejoicing in the prospect that he would live to ruin the newspaper that had sought to ruin him. Such was the Democratic party's share in that justice which, the Buffalo *Courier* promptly claims, "the Democrats have been the *chief* instruments in awarding to Tweed!" A more impudent claim was never set up. We haven't had much patience in exposing it. If we had, this exposure would have been more painful to Tweed's "personal friends." The TIMES was the chief agent—almost the sole agent, certainly a sufficient agent—in bringing Tweed to justice. Honor to whom honor is due.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—11, Daniels vs. Boyd; 25, Pomeroy et al. vs. Thinness; 47, Ryan vs. Connolly; 55, Stigeler vs. Hoffman et al.; 56, Wallach et al. vs. Lobel; 79, The People, &c., Levy vs. Earl, &c.; 84, The People, &c., Brennan vs Earle, &c.; 87, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 94, The People, &c., Beifferschudt vs. Koell; 95, The People, &c., Shimer vs. Schmidt; 96, The People ex rel. Rosenthal vs. Schmidt; 97, Commercial Bank of Keokuk vs. Hewes et al.; 100½, The People, &c., Biggam vs. Earle; 105, Asten vs. Hastings; 109, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 115, In re Patrick Hagan; 116, In re Helen R. Russell; 117, In re Geo. W. Walsh; 117½, In the matter of Mead; 118, In re Charles Sandford; 119, In re John D. Wright; 120, In re Rufus Hatch; 121, In re Helen R. Russell; 122, In re Thos. W. Pearsall; 125, In the matter of Wm. H. Schermerhorn; 126½, Gould vs. Gordon; 128, John J. Jones vs. C. De Grenelle; 129, In the matter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Elbert S. Kip et al.; 130, Sarah E. Lane vs. Richard H. Lane; 131, James W. Embury vs. Jeptha B. Parks; 132, Theodore Martine vs. Anna Lowenstein; 133, Joseph King vs. Edward Livermore; 136, Jno. H. White vs. Mortimore Livingstone; 140, Charles W. Bartlett vs. Alex. McNeill; 141, H. W. Livingston (two motions) vs. John H. White; 142, Charles N. Crane vs. Moses R. Jeffurs; 143, Lucas H. Westgen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company; 149, Charles B. Myer vs. Jno. B. Goodlett; 150, Eliza M. Pendleton vs. T. W. B. Hughes; 159, In the matter of The Mayor, &c.; 153, Hengler B. Brown vs. John S. Oliver, &c.; 154, John Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.; 156, Wm. T. Ames vs. Samuel Reddick; 159, Manhattan Savings Institution vs. John P. Dodge; 160, Joseph King vs. Frank MacNamara. Call, 162.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 3, Buckmaster, Administrator, &c., vs. Amelung et al.; 6, West vs. Foster, Jr., et al.; 8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 9, De Loud vs. De Loud; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 16, Walker's Executors vs. Shoemaker; 30, Kobbe et al. vs. The Chemical National Bank; 34, State of Tennessee vs. Fairbanks, impleaded, &c. Issues of Law and Fact—305, The People of the State of New-York vs. Mallory et al.; 59, Spring vs. Hubbard; 160, Hurson et al. vs. McElkenny et al.; 161, Willard et al. vs. Fargo, Trustee; 186, Gordon vs. Breevort et al.; 3, Jones vs. Freemont et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 75, Davis vs. Codling et al.; 84, Odell vs. Montross; 106, Stephens vs. Stephens et al.; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 154, Arnaud vs. Buddensick; 188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Benesteel et al.; 189, Cook vs. Gleason; 202, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 203, Joyce vs. Burke; 204, Schlesinger vs. Engle; 205, Casserly, as Receiver, vs. Manners; 206, Prime vs. Dale et al.; 207, Meagher vs. Roche et ux.; 208, Meagher vs. Quinlan et al.; 209, Bennett, Administrator, &c., vs. Gawtry et al.; 210, Bennett, Administrator, vs. Soper et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 212, Thompson, Administratrix, vs. Van Nest.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—1,011½, Rusk, &c., vs. Marston; 571, Paine vs. Paine; 11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore, &c.; 760, Wardenburgh vs. Burke; 1395, Wilkins vs. Helms et al.; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 645, Chase vs. O'Brien et al.; 801, White vs. Pettigrew; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 1079, Pryatt vs. Allen; 1081, Bradley et al. vs. Steinmitz, impleaded; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c.; 7½, Steward vs. Phoenix Insurance Company; 145½, McFarland vs. Lydecker; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 387½, Spratts vs. Amsick et al.; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2896, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 486, Garcia vs. Ruggs, sur., &c.; 498, Moody et al. vs. Fell; 862, Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 928, Bitter vs. Boody; 1238, Hoyt vs. Springster; 1379, Babcock, sur., vs. Smith; 1640, Mitchell vs. Middleton; 1644, Hendricks vs. Bright; 1646, Ford vs. Little; 1652, Peteler Fort Railroad Company vs. Riley; 1652½, Levy vs. Rindskopff; 1654, Roberts vs. Bishop; 1654½, Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery; 1656, Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Jones et al.; 1656½, Ely et al. vs. National Tube Works Company; 1660, Tower vs. Rathburn et al.; 1668, Funcke vs. Jones; 1672, Koehler vs. Petersen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Monell, J.—595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 683, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.; 723, Stover vs. Porter; 655½, Same vs. Same; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Radde; 818, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Sechow vs. Radde; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 631, Kemble vs. Dana.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—766, Reichart vs. Bedrosian; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 464, Patterson vs. Stettener; 736, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 692, Levy et al. vs. Demuth; 696, Parker, Survivor, vs. Horton et al.; 1234, Ludington et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.; 278, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 782, Bush vs. Leslie; 812, Mallony et al. vs. Koebler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koebler; 816, Selchon vs. Koebler.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2339, Sanderson vs. Peabody; 2343, Morris vs. Hamill; 612, Letch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 3571, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe et al.; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2423, Hanft vs. Moos; 2546, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbitt; 332, Fisk vs. Standert et al.; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 570, Martin vs. Berrell; 2846, Newton vs. Germania Fire Insurance; 1791, Hagan vs. Donlan; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2008, Paine vs. Bergh; 2273, Beach vs. Blass; 920, Colgate vs. Read; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan; 210, Weissenbaum vs. Christopher.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2486, Anderey, Administrator, &c., vs. Wilson; 2508, Harrington vs. Taylor; 2448, The Bull's Head Bank vs. Avenue C Railroad Company, impleaded; 2449, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company of Lancaster, Penn.; 2460, Clews et al. vs. Lienan et al.; 2462, Jussum vs. Tunnicliffe; 2460, Leverson vs. Meyerheim; 2513, Zorkowski vs. Hirsch; 2514, Foreman et al. vs. Levine; 2516, Shea vs. The Citizens' Savings Bank; 2517, Wasser et al. vs. Steinfeld; 2519, John vs. Wieh; 2520, Davis, Receiver, vs. Johnston et al.; 2522, Bradley et al. vs. Smith; 2525, Ackenburgh vs. Sheridan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—2298, Mehrbach et al. vs. Soffel et al.; 2659, Theall vs. Stiets; 2882, Cousin vs. Muller; 3622, Leon vs. Murray, Jr.; 3023, Leon vs. Ballou; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 2008, Smith vs. Eastman; 2306, Vanderbilt et al. vs. Gregory; 2648, Lewis vs. Fish; 2532, Weston vs. Safety Su. Nit. Gly. Co.; 2889, Cohen vs. Goodall; 3046, Bedwin vs. Simonson; 3278, Seuftner et al. vs. Eife; 3678, Fulton vs. New-York Match Co. et al.; 3062, Schroeder vs. Whitney et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3547, Clements vs. Kayes; 2545, Liliard et al. vs. Whelan; 3019, Burns vs. King; 3205, Huss vs. Franke; 2663, Carmichael vs. Ellison; 2879, Heywood et al. vs. Werner; 2955, Goldstein et al. vs. Nathan; 3009, Salomon et al. vs. Salomon; 2588, Levenson et al. vs. Levy; 3033, Rulin vs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; 3035, Davis vs. Jackson; 3039, Jakoli vs. Rohsbach et al.; 3041, Meyer vs. Jacoby et al.; 3045, Flint vs. Carrington; 3047, Halsey vs. Kiernan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2989, Arata vs. Casaffa; 3472, Bayles vs. Eng. and Map. Publishing Company; 3486, Ackerman vs. Stoessel; 3377, Bridghan et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 2667, Kelly vs. Allen, Jr.; 3715, Spiro vs. Nirmaier; 3589, Batjer et al. vs. Ludwig et al.; 3616, McCamant vs. Loder et al.; 2814, Johnson vs. Dickel; 2144, Brockway vs. Stevens; 1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 3661, Schultz vs. Allen; 3762, Same vs. Same; 2520, Bechluft vs. Doscher; 3679, Thomassilli vs. Claude; 3755, Rockland County Nitro Glycerine Company vs. Keating et al.; 3015, Fridenberg vs. Falk; 3678, Bowery National Bank of New-York vs. Hildenbrand.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Meade to vacate; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Jones vs. Dauson et al.; order granted.

Triest et al. vs. Woodburn Silver Mining Company of Nevada; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

General Terms.—January, Freedman, Curtis, Speir; February, Monell, Freedman, Van Vorst; March, Sedgwick, Van Vorst, Speir; April, Monell, Curtis, Speir; May, Monell, Freedman, Sedgwick; June, Curtis, Sedgwick, Van Vorst; October, Freedman, Van Vorst, Speir; November, Monell, Sedgwick, Speir; December, Monell, Curtis, Van Vorst.

Special Terms.—January, Monell; February, Sedgwick; March, Curtis; April, Freedman; May, Van Vorst; June, Speir; October, Curtis; November, Freedman; December, Sedgwick.

Jury Terms.—Part I.—January, Van Vorst; February, Speir; March, Monell; April, Sedgwick; May, Curtis; June, Freedman; October, Monell; November, Van Vorst; December, Speir.

Part II.—January, Sedgwick; February, Curtis; March, Freedman; April, Van Vorst; May, Speir; June, Monell; October, Sedgwick; November, Curtis; December, Freedman.

Chambers in Vacation.—Speir, from Monday, July 6, to Monday, July 20, inclusive; Sedgwick, from Tuesday, July 21, to Tuesday, Aug. 4, inclusive; Monell, from Wednesday, Aug. 5, to Wednesday, Aug. 19, inclusive; Freedman, from Thursday, Aug. 20, to Thursday, Sept. 3, inclusive; Curtis, from Friday, Sept. 4, to Friday, Sept. 18, inclusive; Van Vorst, from Saturday, Sept. 19, to Saturday, Oct. 3, inclusive.

General Terms in Vacation.—Tuesday, Aug. 4, Monell and Sedgwick; Thursday, Sept. 3, Freedman and Curtis.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 6.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113¼	100	Quick. Pref.	34
5,000	U.S.10-40 C.	110	100	North-western	51⅝
100	Canton Co.	65	100	do.	51⅞
7	Consol. Coal	49¾	600	do.	51¾
100	Quicksilver	27½	200	N. W. Pref. ...s30.	70¼
200	do.	28	100	do.	70⅜
300	do.	27½	100	do.	70¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅞	80	do.	70⅜
500	do.	93¾	20	do.	70
100	do.	93⅞	20	N. J. Central	97
800	Western Union	72½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅝
200	do.	72⅝	300	do.	25½
700	do.	72⅜	200	Rock Island..b30.	95⅛
400	do.	72⅞	100	do.	95¼
1400	do.	73	300	do. ...b3.	95
500	do.	72⅝	200	St. Paul	36⅝
300	do.	72⅞	600	do.	36¾
10	do.	73	100	do.	36½
100	do. ...u. r. c.	72⅞	400	do.	36⅞
3800	do.	72⅝	100	St. Paul Pref.	60⅞
400	do.	72⅞	200	Del., L. & W.	98¾
300	do. ...b3.	73	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	124½
1600	do.	73	100	Tol. & Wab.	49⅝
200	Pacific Mail	40⅞	200	do. ...b3.	49⅞
100	do.	40⅞	300	do.	49⅝
100	do.	41	4200	do.	49⅞
200	do. ...b3.	40⅝	1900	do.	50
200	do.	40½	2700	do.	50½
1100	do.	40⅝	300	do.	50
100	do. ...s3.	40½	200	do.	49⅞
300	Harlem	119¾	300	do.	49¾
100	do.	119½	100	do. ...b3.	49⅞
200	do.	119¾	100	do. ...b3.	50
1100	Lake Shore	73	500	do.	50
100	do.	73⅛	300	do. ...b3.	50⅛
1100	do.	73¼	100	do.	50½
100	Panama	92	500	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
100	do.	92½	100	do. ...s.	28⅝
600	Union Pacific	28⅜	500	do.	28⅝
300	do.	28¼	100	do. ...b10.	28⅝
1500	do.	28½	100	do.	28⅝
1500	Union Pacific b3.	28⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
2200	do.	28⅜	200	do.	28⅜
1600	do.	28¼	100	do. ...b3.	27½
200	do. ...b3.	28⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	26⅛
900	do.	28⅛	1000	do.	26¼
400	do.	28⅛	200	do.	26⅜
400	do.	28⅛	400	do.	26⅛
200	do. ...b10.	28⅛	100	At. & Pac. P. ...s3.	13⅛
200	do.	28			

MONDAY, Dec. 8—A. M.

The Clearing-house makes public the totals of the Weekly Averages of the Associated Banks, without reporting the separate condition of each Bank. This was done on Saturday, as at the close of the week before. The following are the comparative footings:

	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.
Loans	$247,922,000	$252,014,100
Gold	19,068,000	21,390,300
Greenbacks	35,399,000	37,732,500
Deposits	174,467,000	182,143,100
Circulation	27,238,000	27,186,400

We subjoin, for reference, the Averages for the week *before the panic*, and also the Averages of Nov. 30, 1872, one year ago:

	Sept. 13, 1873.	Dec. 7, 1872.
Loans	$284,536,000	$278,388,000
Gold	20,442,000	13,199,000
Greenbacks	36,717,000	45,370,000
Deposits	207,317,000	205,019,000
Circulation	27,383,000	27,569,000

The proportion of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation, in this aggregate statement, is 28½ ₩ cent., or about $6,750,000 above the old rule of 25 ₩ cent. The distribution of this strength among the 60 Banks in the Clearing Association is, of course, unknown outside the Clearing-house. But nearly all the Banks are believed to be in the way of improvement, and the aggregate movement this week, it will be noticed, is decidedly higher on all the lines of Loans, Lawful Money, and Deposits. The Loans are up $4,000,000; the Lawful Money, (Gold and Greenbacks,) $3,600,000, and the Deposits $7,600,000.

Compared with the week before the panic, the present averages more than make up the intermediate loss in Gold and Greenbacks. They now average $59,000,000, against $57,000,000 Sept. 13. From the lowest point during the panic $143,000,000, the Deposit line, has gone up $39,000,000.

Compared with this date last year, the Banks now hold, on the average of Dec. 6, 1873, $9,000,000 less in Greenbacks and $8,000,000 more in Gold Notes than on the average of Dec. 7, 1872, and they owe to Depositors and Country Banks $23,000,000 less. The Loan and Discount line is $26,000,000 less. We apprehend that this last difference will soon be made up, as the tendency of the Money market is to ease, and the Banks, as a rule, by no means reluctant to force their business upward as rapidly as they were recently compelled to see it go down. The Deposit line is recovering to the point of last December by the compound influence of Gold and Greenbacks derived from current Treasury disbursements, which are heavier, in Greenbacks especially, than this time last year, while the receipts from the Treasury revenues are lighter. The Greenback Notes and 3 ₩ cent. Certificates of the Treasury outstanding Dec. 1, 1872, amounted to $362,000,000. The Notes are now out to the amount of $369,000,000, and the Certificates all paid off. The further sum of $31,000,000 Notes is subject to active employment to meet the deficiencies of the Treasury, and like the $13,000,000 Notes recently used for this object, the whole of this reserved balance must soon come out, unless the Customs and Taxes improve early in the New Year, or Congress should provide other Ways and Means, which is not probable unless we are drawn into hostilities with Spain.

We noticed in our Sunday edition that the new Committees of the House on Ways and Means and on Banking and Currency, announced by the Speaker on Friday, do not look like early resumption of Specie payments or much disturbance of the Tariff. The Banking and Currency Committee embraces Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee; Mr. Farwell, of Chicago; Mr. Mitchell, of Milwaukee; Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia; Mr. Merriam, of this State; Mr. William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey; Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan; Mr. Niles, of Mississippi, and Mr. Durham, of Kentucky.

Our previous opinion that nothing will be done hastily, and probably no decided changes made in Currency or Banking until late in the present long session, is strengthened by the constituent elements of this Committee. Nor will the Ways and Means Committee interfere, at any early time, in regard to Loans or Greenbacks, unless in the event of War. We believe that no new machinery will be put in operation to produce what is popularly called "inflation" or forced "contraction." And the National Banking System, when altered at all, will be liberalized, its impracticable provisions, so wholly set aside during the panic, will be reaped, and the circulation left free to be "regulated" by the wants of the country and the profits of the banker, as under the Free System of the State of New-York before the late war. All motive to accumulate balances in New-York "on interest" will probably be taken from the Country Bankers by doing away with the arbitrary reserves against Circulation, and it is questionable whether the City Banks will much longer be required by law, as, indeed, they have not been compelled in practice, to hold any given sum of Legal-tender Notes or to count the Gold Notes lodged with them by Depositors, or upon which they lend Currency to promote speculation in Gold as part of such reserves.

The general trade of the week past was not quite so good in New-York as the previous week. The sales in the Domestic Commission line not so active. In Foreign Merchandise the amount marketed was about $4,500,000, and the Customs collected nearly $1,400,000. This is not so well as the first week in December last year, and it is not to be disguised that many considerable branches of the trade, in the shopping as well as the wholesale line, are greatly depressed, and in these the falling off is more decidedly marked in Foreign than in Domestic Merchandise. The collections on the sales of the last Spring and Summer, and up to the panic in September, continue to improve. They bring a good deal of Currency into the Banks from the New-England and Middle States, but from the South and West the remittances, just now, are mostly in Checks or Drafts. The new crop of Provisions, now being marketed from Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., requires Currency as well as the Cotton movement from the South, but this will all be changed soon after the New Year. While our Export clearances of the week are a million less than the week before, the direct clearances to Foreign markets of Cotton from the Southern ports foot up 89,000 bales against 51,000 bales the week before. The receipts, 170,000 bales.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $5,093,110, as compared with $3,943,566 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $5,493,950, as against $4,344,898 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $517,467, as against $699,632 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,386,400, comparing with $1,941,815 same week last December.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of October, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,089,752	September	$29,772,735
February	38,796,564	October	27,275,914
March	42,695,933	Nov. 8	5,022,754
April	36,597,173	Nov. 15	5,762,069
May	34,119,370	Nov. 22	6,226,063
June	28,097,485	Nov. 29	3,889,081
July	31,429,169	Dec. 6	5,093,110
August	32,632,909		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$364,953,801
Total 1872, to date			407,175,551
Decrease since Jan. 1			$42,221,740

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	September	$25,799,042
February	21,130,002	October	31,246,838
April	25,610,719	Nov. 5	5,952,885
May	26,253,098	Nov. 12	7,229,773
June	24,443,396	Nov. 19	7,603,599
July	25,621,503	Nov. 26	6,582,249
August	24,343,509	Dec. 3	5,493,950
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$279,330,729
Total 1872 to date			218,301,023
Increase since Jan 1			$61,029,706
Gold, Dec. 6, 1873			109½ ₩ cent.
Gold, Dec. 7, 1872			113¼ ₩ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	September	$1,502,625
February	3,670,444	October	2,107,447
March	3,850,432	Nov. 1	426,737
April	3,850,810	Nov. 8	299,360
May	2,943,383	Nov. 15	1,054,044
June	6,555,996	Nov. 22	530,410
July	10,038,043	Nov. 29	419,730
August	2,198,549	Dec. 6	517,467
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$46,915,196
Total 1872 to date			69,089,961
Decrease since Jan. 1			$22,174,765

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,400	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,237,366	March	1,918,101
April	16,063,900	April	4,272,798
May	9,391,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,490,462	July	9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
Dec. 6	1,386,400	Dec. 6	329,765
Total, 1873	$114,648,745	Total, 1873	$62,397,175
Total, 1872	138,807,065	Total, 1872	72,801,661

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 7, '72.
American Gold	109⅛@108⅜@109½	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼@113¼	114
U. S. 5-20s, '65, January and July	114⅞@117⅝@117	117¼
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	109½@110	112
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	92½@93½	101½
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	79½@81¾	89
New-York Central	91¾@91¼	95⅝
Rock Island	93¾@94⅞	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾@28½	46¾
St. Paul Common	35@37⅞	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59@60½	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	46⅜@50⅛	69⅜
Union Pacific	25⅝@28⅛	37¾
Erie	47@46	52⅞
Western Telegraph	67⅛@72⅞	77
Pacific Mail	38¼@40¾	79⅛
Lake Shore	72⅛@73¼	93⅛
North-west Common	48⅛@51⅞	87⅛
Harlem	115@119½	117
North-west Preferred	69@70⅛	90

The Gold Room was partially excited during the week, as through the previous week, by the Cuban affair. Some use was also made of the Public Documents laid before Congress, and certain individual movements and speeches on Currency in both Houses. But the public mind was indisposed to fret with the suggestions of the President's Message, the figures of the Secretary's Report, or the theories broached in Congress. It seemed clear enough that the Administration do not mean early Specie Payments or less Currency, and it is equally certain that Congress will "make haste slowly." Nor is there any probability that Gold will go up materially because our Greenback Circulation is not to be surrendered. On the contrary, the whole experience of the panic confirmed the popular confidence in this Circulation, and aside from the contingency of a war with Spain, the chances are that Gold will continue to rule lower on the certainty of $400,000,000 Greenbacks, than last Winter on $44,000,000 less. The very condition of our Foreign balances, and the absence of financial nostrums in Congress, will make it so.

The Stock Exchange speculation is rampant, though for the most part under clique manipulation. We seldom expect to report what would be called a consistent market in Wall Street, but there is now less appearance of this element, and a greater disregard of relative values and the outside surroundings of the Exchange, than usual in seasons of excitement. But many of the Banks (some of the number nearly at death's door in October, and owing the Clearing-house half their capital or more,) are being drawn into the ante-panic practices, and we believe the Canada Agencies and the Private Banking-houses are fast forgetting the lessons of September. They all seem willing to help "roll the ball," and to certify that prices are cheap, and the "great operators" smart as well as trustworthy. The range of the last figures at the close on Saturday, it will be noticed, is higher, the list through, than at the close of the previous week.

We continue to notice the improvement which cheap Money and restored confidence has brought to many of the Railroad Mortgages, distributed to second or third parties long before the panic. Many of the later Mortgages deserve to participate in the renewed financial trust, and to a generous degree. We hope they will be thus recognized before the New Year by Money-lenders and investors. The former, to say the least, could find their security as ample as on fancy shares, and the latter be assured of wise, reliable, not to say substantial, bargains.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of November, 1873, were $1,296,812, against same month 1872, $1,293,957; earnings first eleven months 1873, $12,906,402; earnings first eleven months 1872, $11,886,969.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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THE UNIQUE TOM.

There is to be a cat show once more in England, and this time in Birmingham. A startling novelty is promised in the shape of the only pure tortoiseshell Tom. It is expected that this remarkable creature will act as a magnet to attract a concourse of affluent and elderly spinsters unparalleled in the history of all time. Birmingham would have done wisely to have deferred its "hospital Sunday" to the cat show week, when some thrilling sermon on cruelty to animals, more especially toms and tabbies, would have produced a torrent of gold.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	S. Turpentine, bbls.	245
Copper, bbls	102	Leather, sides	6,815
Cotton, bales	2,598	Tallow, pks	283
Dried Fruit, pks	55	Stearine, pks	150
Flour, bbls	9,536	Beef, pks	4
Meal, bbls	1,471	Oil-cake, pks	110
Meal, bags	40	Pork, pks	487
Wheat, bushels	61,340	Cut-meats, pks	2,102
Corn, bushels	5,980	Lard, tcs	1,632
Oats, bushels	18,525	Lard, kegs	100
Rye, bushels	770	Butter, pks	5,384
Malt, bushels	2,760	Cheese, pks	9,105
Barley, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	24
Beans, bbls	289	Starch, pks	2,650
Eggs, bbls	1,769	Tea, pks	17
Hemp, bales	24	Rice, pks	30
Hops, bales	258	Tobacco, hhds	27
Hides, No	28	Tobacco, pks	25
Hides, bdls	20	Wool, bales	106
Resin, bbls	981	Whisky, bbls	736

COFFEE—Holders claim higher prices, in view of the limited offerings, checking business; demand moderate. Sales, 1,200 bags Rio, at 24¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, for early delivery, on limited dealings; 587 bales sold, including 566 bales to spinners, and 21 bales to speculators. There has been a lighter movement reported for forward delivery at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening, and 9,300 bales to-day,) with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 5-32c.; January, 15 7-16c.; February, 15 13-16c.; March, 16 3-16c.; April, 16 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,598 bales, including 887 bales from Norfolk, 294 bales from Baltimore, 1,054 bales from Savannah, and 363 bales per railroad. ....The receipts at the shipping ports, to-day, were 28,770 bales....The week's exports hence have been 15,845 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15 1-16	15 3-16	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been quite moderately sought after, and irregular in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted generally steady, but without notable activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow trade has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour at drooping prices. Shipping Extras, especially low grade, have been in most request, but at rather easier rates. Holders have been meeting the demand in most instances, with promptness at the ruling figures; apart from which the dealings have been confined to small lots, to provide for urgent wants within our range. The sales reported since our last have reached 12,850 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, mainly at $4 60@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 40@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 90, mainly $6 45@$6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 90@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 85, mainly at $6 50@$6 75, part for forward delivery; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 40@$6 90 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been dull and irregular, though quotations have not been altered materially; 650 bbls. sold, in lots....Of Rye Flour, 400 bbls. changed hands at previous figures....Of Corn Meal, 600 bbls., chiefly Western, at steady prices.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealings, though a fair demand has been noted, mainly for export. Winter Wheat, in full lots, has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west do., chiefly at $1 48 for Prime Chicago, next week's delivery; $1 46@$1 49 for ungraded Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for Red Western, odd car lots; $1 85 for White Western and Canada....A brisk demand has been reported for Corn, especially for prime stock in store, mainly for export, though partly on speculative account, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported of 138,000 bushels at 74c.@75c., mostly at 75c. for sail Mixed Western, in store; 76c.@76½c., chiefly 76c., for do., afloat; 63c., in part, for unsound do., in store; 75c.@76½c. for Yellow Western....Rye dull; 600 bushels State sold from cars at $1....Barley very firm, and in fair demand; 25,000 bushels reported sold within the range of $1 75@$1 80, nearly all at $1 77½@$1 80 for Canada West....Malt dull and unsettled....Oats have been in moderate request at rather firmer rates. Sales, 42,000 bushels at 55c.@56c., mainly at 55½c., for Mixed Western; 55½c.@57c. for White do.; and 54c. for White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been 35,300 bbls. Flour, 738,939 bushels Wheat, 277,140 bushels Corn, and 47,125 bushels Rye.

MOLASSES—Dull; quotations unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steady, on a moderate demand, mostly for the better grades. Strained and good strained quoted at $2 60@$2 70. Sales, 900 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 70@$2 80; and 900 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 25@$5 ₩ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull at 40½c. ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, but held firmly. The week's receipts have been 2,142 pks.; exports to European ports, 12,585 bags. Western quoted at $33 50, currency, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Held more firmly, though not active. ....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c....Refined, for early delivery, 13¾c. Sales reported here of 3,700 bbls., December option, at 13½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., January, at 14c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., January, at 13⅛c....Case-oil and Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery, but old much more confidently; sales have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $15 25; 250 bbls. uninspected Prime Mess, Western, at $14 25; and small lots of uninspected extra Prime, at $12. For forward delivery, a good demand has been noted at much firmer rates; sales reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, December option, at $15 25; 500 bbls. do., February, at $16; and 3,750 bbls. do., March, at $16@$16 05 per bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted up to 6c.@7c. for City, on a better demand....Cut Meats in request, with sales of 500 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, averaging less than 15 lbs., at 10c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock at former rates....Bacon, held higher, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, for early delivery, 500 boxes Long Clear at 7 3-16c.@7¼c., subsequently quoted at 7⅛c.; 100 boxes Short Rib at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December option, at 7½c.; 750 boxes do. and do., December and January, at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., and 1,000 boxed do. January, at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., closing at 7⅝c.; with Short Clear, for January, at 7¾c., and do. February, at 8c....Lard has been quoted dearer, with a fairly active movement reported. Sales, for early delivery, 730 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 8c.@8⅛c. for fair to strictly prime; 150 tcs. City do. at 8⅛c.; 300 tcs. do. Kettle at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, December options, part at 8⅛c.; 750 tcs. do., January, at 8 7-16c.@8½c., subsequently quoted at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c., and 250 tcs. do., March, at 9c., quoted at the close at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c....Beef firm and wanted; sales, 100 bbls. and 100 tcs....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without remarkable alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 5,726 pks. Pork, 2,333 pks. Beef, 12,931 pks. Lard, 16,062 bxs. Bacon, 35,847 bxs. Cheese, and 452 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand and firm; sales, 6,500 bags, by the Jeannette Court, at $2 32½, gold, 60 days. Other kinds quiet, but held with more confidence.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered very sparingly, and have been quoted decidedly stronger as to price, the bids showing an advance of fully ⅛c. ₩ lb., while many holders have invariably to name asking figures. The high rates claimed were against free dealings. Sales, 70 hhds. Common Refining Porto Rico at 6⅞c.; and 85 hhds. and 529 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c. ₩ lb.; Fair Refining quoted at the close buoyant at 7⅜c.; Good do. at 8c.; Prime do. at 8⅛c.; No. 12 box Clayed, at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, at 8¾c.@9c. Refined ⅛c. higher, and in good request. The Cuban reports tended to stimulate trade in Sugars, and strengthen values.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow favors sellers, on a good demand; 225,000 lbs. sold, in lots, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.... Stearine quiet; quoted at 8½c.@8 3-16c. ₩ lb....The week's exports of Tallow to European ports were 1,414 pks.

WHISKY—Again lower, and a limited trade; 200 bbls. sold at 92½c., regular; 50 bbls. at 92¼c., cash.

FREIGHTS—Have been generally less active, but quoted about steady. Grain and Petroleum room in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ₩ bushel; 500 bags Clover-seed at 38s. 9d.; 380 bales Dyestuffs at 25s., measurement; 50 logs Cedar at 35s., and 5 per cent.; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 850 bbls. Apples, 900 bags Oil-cake, 200 pks. Butter, and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, 442 tons, hence, with Bone Dust, at 36s. 3d., with option of Glasgow....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.; 70 tons Oil-cake at 33s. 9d. Also, an American ship, 865 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, at 35s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., in bags, (rumored,) at 9s.; another, 430 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., same terms. Also, a British bark, 290 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 1,150 bales Cotton, reported at 1⅛c. ₩ lb.; 1,400 bushels Rye at 15d. ₩ bushel; 850 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for cases; and 500 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For Palermo, a bark, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c.... For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 253 tons, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Wool is in active demand at advanced prices, the market being very excited and transactions larger than for a long time. The advance on Fleeces, from the lowest point during the panic, have been from 7c. to 8c. ₩ lb., but on Pulled and California the improvement has not been so marked. There are no desirable Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces now offering under 52½c., and we quote choice Double Extra at the close from 52½c. to 53c., with higher prices asked for Treble Extra and Pick-lock. Good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces are not offering under 50c., with sales of Wisconsin at 50c., and a lot of Michigan at 51c. Pulled Wool continues to attract considerable attention, and good lines of Superfine and Extra Pulled still rate comparatively low, sales having been made at from 40c. to 50c., but indications point to a general advance on these descriptions very soon. California has also sold quite freely, and 17c. may now be considered the lowest price for Fall, up to 28c. for best lots; this kind of Wool has risen about 2c. ₩ lb. from the lowest point. Good lines of Spring California have been bought quite freely at 34c.@35c. The sales of Spring and Fall during the week amount to about 80,000 lbs.; the sales of Domestic Wool for the week reach 2,731,300 lbs., of which upward of 1,000,000 lbs. were Fleeces. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium Extra, Double Extra, and Treble Extra, at 48c.@55c.; Michigan at 45c.@51c.; Wisconsin, New-York, and Vermont at 49½c.@50c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable at 20c.@30c.; Tub at 47½c.@55c.; Scoured at 52½c.@90c.; Delaine at 50c.@54c.; Noils at 62½c.; Peddlers' at 33½c.; Superfine and Pulled at 50c.@52c.; California Spring at 20c.@35c.; California Fall at 17c.@28c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,800 bbls.; Wheat, 29,100 bushels; Corn, 22,800 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Peas, 700 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 59,240 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat inactive; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44; do. No. 2 do. at $1 36; Chicago No. 2 at $1 35; Red Winter at $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn higher; sales, 1,000 bushels Rejected at 61c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 61½c.; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 62c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 62½c.; 30,000 bushels do., afloat, at 61c. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 48c.@49c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 50; Inspected State, $1 25; Inspected State, $1 40. The balance of the market unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Extra Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Extra Winter, $8@$9 25. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 11@$1 11½; No. 2 Spring, $1 10 cash; $1 10⅛ for December; $1 11⅛@$1 11½ for January; $1 14¼ for February. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c. cash; 49¾c. for December; 49¾c.@49⅞c. for January. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 37½c. cash or January; Rejected, 35c.@35½c. Rye active and higher, but scarce; No. 2 at 79c.@79½c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, $1 45; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½. Pork excited; prices higher at the opening, but subsequently became quiet, and a part of the advance was lost at the closing; Mess, $14, cash; $14 25 for January; $14 75 for February, closing quiet and steady, prices being about 15c. below the highest figures of the day; Prime Mess, $12 25@$12 50. Lard in fair demand, and prices advanced; sales at $7 87½@$8, cash; $8 35 for February. Bulk Meats in good demand; loose Shoulders, ten days old, sold at 4¾c. Green Hams higher, at 7c.@8½c.; Shoulders are quoted at 4½c.; Short Ribs, 6¼c. Dressed Hogs firm, scarce, and higher, at $5@$5 25. Whisky steady at 90c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Flour fairly active, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull and weaker; Choice White, $1 80; Fair to Prime do., $1 60@$1 75; Choice Amber, $1 78@$1 80; Good to Prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; Fair to Prime do., $1 45@$1 60; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 60@$1 65. Corn firm and in good demand; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@70c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@49c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye dull at 80c.@87c. Hay unchanged. Provisions excited and very buoyant. Mess Pork, $14 50. Bulk Meats—No sales; 7½c. asked; 7c. bid, and no new stock offering. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Lard firm at 8½c. Western Butter unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at 94½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held firmly, but slow; No. 2 Spring, $1 08; No. 3 Fall, $1 32½@$1 33. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed 48c.@49c., on the east track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 37½c.@37⅝c. Barley in fair demand and higher; fancy Wisconsin, $1 75. Rye firm at 73c., and held higher. Whisky easier at 88½c. Mess Pork firm at $13@$13 50. Meats held higher and above buyers' views; in good demand, but nothing done. Lard active and higher at $3 90@$4 50; bulk sales at $3 15@$3 40. Beef Cattle firmer; Texan, $1 50@$3 50; good to prime native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Flour firm at $6 50@$7 10. Wheat easier at $1 45. Corn quiet; Old Ear, 50c.@51c. Rye firm at 88c. Oats steady at 35c.@45c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork strong at $14 50@$14 75; generally held at $15. Lard—Kettle Rendered steady at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Steam strong at 7⅝c., with sales; held at 7⅞c. at close. Bulk Meats firmly held at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Shoulders; 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; New held at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. for Clear Sides. Hogs slow at $4 20@$4 90; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1,300. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Hams, 8¼c.@8¾c. Whisky sold at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Clover-seed wanted at $8@$9. Timothy ranges from $2 50 to $2 75. Flaxseed is worth $1 80@$1 85. Flour market steady, with a moderate demand; Superfine, $4 50; Extras, $6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$7 75; High Grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat dull and weak; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 68; White, $1 73@$1 80. Rye steady at 84c.@85c. Corn less active; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western, 75c. Oats unchanged; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 50c. Petroleum unusually active the past few days; 100,000 bbls. Refined changed hands at 13c. for December, 13½c. for January, 13¾c. February, 14c. for March, 14½c. for April; Crude held at 9⅝c. Whisky steady at 94c. for Western in iron.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 55 for White Canada, held at $1 73@$1 80, according to quality. Corn steady; sales of 1,700 bushels at 65c. Barley dull; sales of 3,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 65, and 3,000 Bay Quinte at $1 67. Corn-meal sold at $1 35 for Bolted and $1 30 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$24 per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—36,300 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 43; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 43½; January, $1 47; February, $1 52; No. 1 Red, $1 47. Corn advanced and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash, 54½c.@55c.; December, 55c.@56c.; February, 57c.; Low Mixed, cash, 53½c.@54c.; New, 51c.@52c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 42c.@43c. for No. 1; 40c.@41½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 25@$5 32½. Clover-seed dull; prices nominal. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Corn and 9,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Hay easier; choice, $34. Dry-salted Meats easier. Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Sugar dull; stock large and accumulating; inferior, 4c.@4½c.; common, 5c.@5½c.; fair to fully fair, 6c.@7c.; prime to choice, 7½c.@8¼c. Molasses active at 47c.@50c. for fine; 50c.@53c. for prime; 54c.@57c. for strictly prime to choice. Coffee firmer; fair, 22½c.@23c.; good, 23½c.@24c.; prime, 24c.@25c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 30. Gold, 108@109½. Currency, 1@1¼ per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, 118 for Bank Drafts.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 60c.@65c. for Shelled. Oats firm at 45c.@50c. for sacked. Rye steady at 90c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $14@$14 50. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides sold at 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c., loose. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Hams, 8½c.@8¾c. Lard better; tierces, 8c.@8½c.; keg, 9¼c.@10c. Whisky sold at 90c. Live Hogs steady at $4 75@$4 85.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—Flour quite and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 11½; No. 2, $1 10 cash; $1 10¼ December; $1 11½ January. Oats firm and in fair demand at 34½c. for No. 2. Corn excited; prices higher at 51½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 75c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 35 for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 106,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour and 41,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 650 head; market quiet, under scarcity of good stock, which continues in good demand at full prices; shipments, 700 head. Hogs—Receipts, about 22,000 head; market active and 10c. higher, at $4 30@$4 70 for common to choice; most of the sales to packers at $4 40@$4 55; shipments, 5,980 head.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 55½; No. 1 White, $1 52½; Amber Michigan, $1 43. Corn in good demand at 55½c. Oats in good demand at 41½c. Hogs, $4. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—Grain dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 Red Winter, $1 52; No. 2, $1 40. Corn—Old, 60c.@61c. Oats, 43c.@44c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37½c. Resin steady at $2 95 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 45.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Wheat quiet. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts of Barley liberal; sales of 9,500 bushels of Canada West at $1 75. Oats in steady request; sales of 2 cars of State in bags at 55c.@57c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn higher and in fair demand at 65c. Oats—None here. Bulk-meats and Lard unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Cotton irregular and easier; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; strict good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 9,139 bales; gross, 9,828 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,530 bales; coastwise, 2,389 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; last evening, 3,700 bales; stock, 158,010 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton slightly lower; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; strict good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,744 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,708 bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; to France, 375 bales; coastwise, 708 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 46,171 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,093 bales; exports coastwise, 564 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 36,345 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton weak; good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 2,796 bales; exports coastwise, 462 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 52,077 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 5,242 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,245 bales; sales, 1,132 bales; stock, 108,327 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 231 bales; gross, 727 bales; exports to the Continent, 936 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 3,151 bales; shipments, 2,818 bales; stock, 42,425 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling nominally 15c.; net receipts, 321 bales; exports coastwise, 452 bales; stock, 2,643 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; receipts, 1,729 bales; sales, 1,411 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ₩ cent. Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38½.

2:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 97⅞; New 5s, 91⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 62½c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8⅜d.

1 P. M.—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Sales upon the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 75s. ₩ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 41s. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d.

Evening.—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum—52f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Sugar nominal. Sugar in Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 35,000 bxs. and 2,600 hhds. Receipts of the week, 975 bxs. and 50 hhds.; exported during the week, 9,900 bxs. and 375 hhds., including 7,800 bxs. and 375 hhds. to the United States. Bacon firm at $20@$21 ₩ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $41@$42 ₩ quintal; Goshen, $52@$54. Flour firm at $10@$10 ₩ bbl. Hams—American sugar-cured dull at $23@$29 ₩ quintal. Lard, in kegs, firm at $23 50@$24 ₩ quintal. Potatoes steady. Tallow firm at $10@$12 50 ₩ arroba; White dull. Honey nominal. Onions steady at $8@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil firm at 5½c.@6c. reals ₩ gallon. Empty hogsheads in fair demand at $2@$2 50. Lumber in fair demand. Shooks in fair demand; Box shooks, 18@18½ reals; Sugar Hogshead Shooks, 24 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved in fair demand at $110@$120 ₩ 1,000. Freights quiet and firm; loading at Havana for the United States, ₩ box of Sugar, 62½c.@75c.; ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@55s.; loading at other ports on the North Coast to the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@60s. Exchange closed quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 70@72 premium; short sight, 76@78 premium; 60 days, gold, 86@88 premium; short sight, 94@96 premium; on London, 108@155 premium; on Paris, 84@85 premium.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days currency, 76@79 ₩ cent. premium; ditto, short sight currency, 82@85 ₩ cent. premium; on London, 112@115 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 87@90 ₩ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, gold, 95@97½ ₩ cent. premium.

THE BURLINGTON DEFALCATION.

The Burlington, (Vt.) *Free Press* of the 5th inst. contains the following: "A letter from Mr. Edward A. Jewett, dated at Chicago, Dec. 1, was received by a friend of his in this city last evening, and has been shown to us, in which Mr. Jewett says that he had been thunderstruck on finding in a Chicago morning paper a dispatch stating that Collector Crane had been declared a defaulter to the amount of $17,000; and that he, Jewett, was charged with having embezzled the money. He goes on to say that God knows he never took a dollar of the Government's money, that the charge against him is beyond his comprehension, that his accounts were 'perfectly straight' when he left Mr. Crane, nearly two years and a half ago, that he denies the charge in toto, and that he desires an investigation, which will show whether he is guilty or not."

WHAT IS A COLORED PERSON?

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana is endeavoring to decide what constitutes a "colored person." A Floyd County teacher refused admittance to a couple of children whom he considered colored. The parents appealed to the School Trustee, and he sustained the teacher. Another appeal was made to the County Superintendent, who refers the subject to head-quarters for a solution. The evidence shows that the children's great grandmother was an octoroon. The colored element is, therefore, only one sixty-fourth of the whole. Considerable importance attaches to this ruling, as it affects every school in the State, directly or indirectly, in city and country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BERKELEY'S
PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.
By GEORGE BERKELEY, D. D. With Prolegomena, and with Annotations, select, translated, and original. By CHARLES P. KRAUTH, D. D., author of "The History of the Conservative Reformation," Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. 8vo., extra cloth, $3.

THE LUMINOUS UNITY;
Or Letters addressed to Rev. A. Guinzburg, a Rabbi of Boston, Mass., by Rev. M. R. Miller, on the question, "Is Unitarianism, as opposed to Trinitarianism, a Principle of Heathenism rather than of Specific Judaism?" 12mo., extra cloth, $1 50.

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By Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A., author of "Etonians," "The Public Schools," &c. Being Vol. XVIII. of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." Small 12mo. cloth, $1.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by the publishers,
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A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. Now is the time to subscribe. JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ESSIE JANE BRAMAN, plaintiff, against APOLLOS G. BRAMAN, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18, 1873.
DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1873.
DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD BODMER, plaintiff, against MARIA THERESIA BODMER, defendant.—Summons.—To Maria Theresia Bodmer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.
SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of November, 1873.
SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REQUIRED by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 18th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 36 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the reward by leaving them at No. 325 West 20th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WILLIAM st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.
Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING-ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, who has had twenty-six years' practice, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders, &c. 51 West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italia—Signor Salvini, Signora Piccolomini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Home and Its Out Posts Francais—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss K. Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Romeo Cox—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Diana—Impersonations—The Lingards.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Children of the Wood—The Velvet Troupe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A Bull in a China Shop and The Rightful Heir.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Old Heads and Young Hearts—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Marble Heart—Mr. Edwin Adams.

THE HUB.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Geneva Cross—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—Lecture by Mrs. E. Vandepool, "How Women Live in New-York."

EAST-SIDE HALL.—Lecture by Mr. Wendell Phillips, "Labor, Temperance, and Women."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Lecture by Josh Billings—"Fats and the Beasts."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to changes at the lowest rates.

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Terms cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

According to the dispatches from Washington, the *Virginius* and the survivors of her passengers and crew are to be given up in Cuban ports to vessels of our navy, within ten days. This affords another curious comment on the last attempt to raise a "war fever" on this subject. False news, absurd and unfounded charges against the Government, appeals to the basest passions—all have been tried in vain. Even in Cuba, where the prevailing ignorance may allow the *Herald* to be regarded as a paper reflecting American feeling, this course, which was intended both to excite the populace and to make our Government appear weak and cowardly, has failed. But of course it, or something like it, will be commenced again when another opportunity for a "sensation" turns up.

We have already dispatched four special correspondents to Cuba, although we trust there will be nothing for them to do. From one of these correspondents, now at Santiago de Cuba, we have received some news which we publish this morning. It describes briefly the general state of affairs, and seems to show that the Spaniards cannot make out why the United States object to the massacre ordered by Burriel. They will understand it better by and by, and in the meantime we have no doubt they will see the disadvantage (to themselves) of giving to the United States imperative occasion for interfering in Cuba.

The punishment of Tweed is a signal victory for justice, but it is not a complete one. Indeed, we should think that every one must see how great an injustice it would be if no one but Tweed were punished for the Tammany frauds. Among the curious features of the present day is the difficulty of finding anybody now alive who ever supported Tweed, or believed in him. We had no difficulty in finding his supporters in 1871 and thereabouts—they were literally as "thick as thieves." But now they are invisible, and the men who were known as "Tweedites" are signing letters declaring that they always opposed the Boss. The papers which encouraged him in his robberies are far more bitter against him now than we are. Such is life.

We venture to bring to the notice of the authorities to-day two men who certainly ought not to be allowed to escape—Wilbour and Conlon. As we show in another column, these worthies managed to secure a great share of the plunder, and we really do not see why they should be permitted to enjoy it unmolested, while Tweed is in the Penitentiary. Still less reason is there for allowing the other chiefs of the celebrated Ring to get off scot free. We should like to see even justice dealt out all round—that is what is required, and not merely a scapegoat. We venture further to suggest that now that Tweed is undergoing the penalty of his offenses, the virtuous papers which cheered and assisted him in the days of his power may as well desist from pelting him, and above all may with great propriety leave his family alone. When a man is handed over to justice, the community has done with him, and no longer cries out for vengeance. It is not a very elevating spectacle to see his old confederates tumbling over each other in their efforts to get the first kick at him.

It is natural that those whose property has been caught in the Erie Canal by ice, should find fault with the authorities having charge of the canal, but it is quite probable their denunciations of Commissioner Barkley are more bitter than just. After the great snow-storm along the line of the canal, followed by a hard frost in November, the difficulties in the way of navigation became almost insuperable. Some boats were forced through by extraordinary exertion, and it has been generally supposed that the canal authorities did all in their power to get through the grain and produce which was locked up by the ice. If any effort on their part were wanting, they are of course deserving of severe censure; for it was their duty to do all in their power to diminish what was certain to be a serious misfortune at the best. But we suspect that in the end the blame will be found to belong to the weather, rather than to the canal officials.

By the arrival of the crew of the *Loch Earn* at Plymouth, England, yesterday, we have the first news of the abandonment of that vessel at sea in a sinking condition, six days after the collision with the *Ville du Havre*. No mention is made in the dispatch of any additional passengers having been taken from the *Loch Earn* by the *British Queen*, and the hope which has been entertained that there might have been some on the *Loch Earn* whose rescue was not known, must therefore be abandoned. The crew of the *Loch Earn* repeat statements concerning the Captain and crew of the sunken steamer which were made by some of the rescued after their arrival in England, and which are in direct conflict with the accounts of their conduct which were first received. It cannot be said, in view of these contradictory statements, that the whole truth in regard to the calamity is known. The inquiry in France should be exhaustive, as we do not doubt it will be, but it is fortunate that there will probably also be an official investigation in England. By means of both the whole truth should certainly be ascertained, and the blame for a disaster, that seems to have been the result of carelessness, placed where it belongs.

It ought to have been stated yesterday, that some harum-scarum news, published ostensibly from Madrid, came, in reality, from the *Herald* office, and therefore must be received with great distrust. We have no evidence that the entire story was a fabrication, although it looked very like one. But we have evidence every day that *all* news received by the *Herald* goes through a process of "fixing up" before publication, which does not lead those who are behind the scenes to place much faith in it. Out of a few lines received by cable, it deliberately sets to work to manufacture a column of "poppycock." Any reader of average intelligence must constantly see internal evidence of this fraud, but newspaper men in the City know beyond all doubt that it is carried on every night in the *Herald* office. It is also a fraud (of a smaller kind) on the part of the *Herald* to publish all the Associated Press news as special telegrams to itself. And the way in which it dares to garble even the most important law reports, is illustrated in its treatment of Judge Davis' charge on the Tweed trial. That charge must be regarded as an historical document, and no paper had the least right to change a word of it—much less to strike out an entire passage. Yet the *Herald* committed the latter offense, from a spirit of the most contemptible jealousy toward another journal. The sense of honor which the *Herald* shows in dealing with news or reports, is sufficiently set forth by this special example:

FROM JUDGE DAVIS' CHARGE.	FROM THE HERALD REPORT OF IT.
"The whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. *While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, yet it is equally* true that prominent able honorable men of all parties, united to investigate and develop their true character."	"The whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. It is true that prominent able honorable men of all parties united at once to investigate and develop the true character of these frauds."

It will be observed that the words in italics were cut out bodily by the *Herald*, and the remainder of the sentence garbled, in order to fill up the gaps. Apart altogether from the "professional" jealousy revealed in this act, which is not worth considering, we put it to the public whether any paper has the right thus to tamper with news, and when it is convicted of such an offense, how far can it be relied upon in the future?

This is the way in which contemporary history is made by that singular paper, the *World*:

"We hope Mr. Wood has signalized his return to Washington by returning his back pay—which is more than we hope for President Grant or Senator Conkling."

"Senator Conkling, who has drawn and retained his back pay, proposes to escape the consequences by creating an impression that those Congressmen who have refunded the money to the Treasury do not mean to let it remain there, but intend to draw it again after the storm blows over."

President Grant had no back pay voted to him, and therefore cannot very well return what he never received. Senator Conkling has *not* drawn his back pay, and never intended to do so. His bill is the only one which insures the actual return of any of the money to the Treasury. These facts are known to almost everybody, but the *World* will still go on abusing the President and Senator Conkling, being well aware all the time that there is no ground for any of its assertions. The truth was never a very favorite commodity in that quarter.

SHALL WE HAVE INFLATION?

One of the gravest difficulties with which business men have to deal in this country is the possibility that the policy of the Government with reference to their affairs may change at any moment. Before the war, this danger proceeded almost altogether from tariff changes. Since the war it has sprung from the tariff, from the Government notes made legal tender and serving as money, from Congressional legislation concerning, and official supervision of, nearly all our banks, and from the management of the Treasury, with reference to both gold and national currency. It will be seen that the list of sources from which uncertainty arises as to business affairs is now very long, that the influence which even slight changes might exert may be very great, and that in some departments of its action, it would be quite easy for the Government—if it acted hastily or ignorantly—to bring disaster upon the whole country. The result from this state of things is worthy of note. On the one hand, it inspires intelligent and prudent men with the most painful anxiety, and leads them to move only with the utmost caution in any enterprise they may undertake. It keeps them watching carefully the signs of the times at the national capital; and, so uncertain and difficult is the task of calculating even approximately what may take place, that the energies of our soundest business men are, to a marked extent, paralyzed by the necessity of undertaking it.

On the other hand, there is a result from this ever-present possibility of change, directly the reverse of the one we have noticed, much more injurious in its consequences, and much more difficult to deal with. It is the effect produced on a large class of business men, whose separate ventures are not great, who are guided mainly by near and obvious facts, and who, if they think at all on what the Government is likely to do, either give up the problem as a hopeless one or clamor for Government interference in some way that will, they think, advance their special interests. From this cause flows a degree of recklessness on the one hand, and an unhealthy reliance upon the Government on the other. Men who cannot tell what the Government is going to do in the various matters in which it influences business, soon come to be careless of its action, and to take the risk of the consequences without reflection. This uncertainty, therefore, introduces into our affairs an element not unlike that of gambling.

The evils we allude to would, it is obvious, be increased by any inflation of our currency. We may think that measure would give temporary relief. Even that is not certain. But of its ultimate effect there is no room for doubt. If it were made in the direction and to the extent the inflationists desire, it would throw down the barrier of good faith by which the volume of the Government currency has been kept below four hundred millions. It would make entirely worthless any resolution of Congress not to add to the irredeemable note issues of the Government. It would take this country, in regard to its public creditors, outside of that small group of great nations whose jealous observance of all financial pledges is counted on as sure, and place it with that other and larger group, of which Austria is the best and Spain the worst, whose promises to pay are always open to injurious and dishonorable treatment. It would make it still more impossible than it now is to foresee the influence of the action of the Government on business. It would affect with paralysis the more prudent and the sounder business men of the country. It would stimulate to greater recklessness those who are already too reckless; and it would encourage the timid, the unthinking, the scheming, and the speculative to demand more frequently from the Government some relief from the consequences of their own acts, some protection from the risks incurred by their own free will.

For our own part, we do not think we shall be likely to have inflation from this Congress, and we trust that this is the very last Congress from which it can ever be feared. The President has already declared against it. The Secretary of the Treasury has not only condemned it as a matter of policy, but shown that it would also be an act of bad faith. And we have good reason to believe that there is very little strength for it in Congress. Members and Senators, it is true, talk the other way to some extent, but even this is true only of a minority. There is much less desire for inflation among the representatives of the West than is generally supposed. We shall be disappointed, should the question be brought to a vote, if some of the ablest and best men of the West were not found decidedly against any further issue of Government paper. The tendency of the best minds in Congress, and, what is perhaps more important, the tendency of the popular mind, is in the opposite direction. Progress may be slow, but it can hardly be entirely reversed. We believe the outlook toward sound financial legislation has not, on the whole, been so good for a number of years. Certainly it has never been so good since Congress allowed Mr. McCulloch to take definite, though too rapid and rigid, measures toward specie payments.

OUR NAVY.

Now that Congress is fully organized, the Committees on Naval Affairs should lose no time in giving candid consideration to the condition of our navy, as it is presented in the report of Secretary Robeson. Recent experience has proved that something must be done without delay to at least prevent any decrease in our naval force in commission. In doing this it is not necessary to incur large expense, for it is not required that we shall for the present do any more than keep up the number of ships now on the register. It appears from the report that we have 165 vessels, carrying 1,269 guns, exclusive of howitzers; but of this number only forty-six, carrying 407 guns, are in commission for sea service. It is evident this number is not large enough to enable the nation to make a very creditable appearance on the ocean. If the committees reach the conclusion that there is no occasion for any additions to our cruising force, they will not fairly consider the immense service which is demanded of our vessels. A mere enumeration of our naval stations is enough to show that a few more ships in commission would be a national benefit.

Secretary Robeson states that our naval stations as now established embrace the European, the Asiatic, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, and the South Pacific. Over these, he says, "embracing the frequented waters of the globe, is scattered a cruising force of less than forty vessels, which by their presence are relied on to encourage our citizens, and, if required, to protect them and their property in all lands to which by their inclination or interests they are drawn." The force upon each of these stations is not named, but it cannot in any case be sufficiently large to properly perform the required service. The European Squadron must especially be in need of reinforcements, and we have just had a sharp reminder that the North Atlantic Squadron had too few vessels to render the service demanded by an exigency. Had there been a United States ship-of-war in the harbor of Santiago when the *Virginius* was taken in, it is reasonable to suppose the executions would not have occurred and we should have escaped the complications which have consequently arisen. We cannot, of course, have a vessel in every port, and can never be certain of having one where it is needed, but with that augmentation of our active force which is demanded by our extensive foreign relations, we should have more reason to hope that an emergency in a foreign port would be met by a representative of the power of the Government.

The want of an additional naval force was felt so severely last year that Congress authorized the building of eight new sloops-of-war, and these are now in process of construction. When completed, they will make a valuable addition to our small naval power, which will then, doubtless, be adequate for all actual wants at present, provided the Secretary is furnished with the money necessary to keep the proper number of vessels in commission. But the suggestion of the Secretary that his department should be given a "moderate amount of funds to commence each year to build a certain number of tons," is one that should have favorable attention. There is, of course, a regular yearly expenditure of naval force, which must be met with new tonnage, or our navy will not require many years to wholly disappear. The report of this year shows thirteen vessels less than that of last year, which, in a navy so small as ours, is a matter of some consequence. It is also necessary that Congress should give favorable consideration to the suggestions of Mr. Robeson in regard to our navy-yards. The policy which has been pursued in reference to these yards has been foolishly economical. In his last report the Secretary asked, as he does again, for an increase in the resources of our navy-yards, but he says "at most of our navy-yards little could be done during the past year beyond making the repairs necessary to prevent them from falling to decay." This condition of affairs should not be permitted to continue any longer. None of our navy-yards can be abandoned except that at Philadelphia, rendered unnecessary by the new establishment at League Island, and since they must be maintained they should be kept in an efficient condition.

Congress should go at least as far as Mr. Robeson has done in reference to our navy. His requests are certainly no more than are demanded by the condition of the service. His estimates for the ordinary expenses are $2,000,000 less than last year, and cannot be reduced with safety. He has shown himself a faithful and capable officer, who has obtained a full equivalent for every dollar of public money he has expended; and we are quite sure that if he is properly sustained by Congress, he will make our active navy much more creditable to the nation, without any greatly increased expense. That he should have the amount necessary to carry out his recommendations is beyond question. The people demand the utmost possible economy in all departments of the Government, but they do not ask that any one of them shall be crippled for want of the money which is absolutely necessary to its efficiency.

HOPEFUL FACTS.

It has been well understood by both theoretic economists and practical producers during the past ten years, that this country was a bad one for cheap production. Two causes contributed to this, one the depreciation and uncertainty of the currency, and the other the oppressiveness of the taxation and tariff. The American manufacturer of, for instance, machinery, or leather goods, or woolen articles, or furniture, or hats, or many other articles which might be named, in competing with the European must pay for a portion of his material in gold, which might leave him, when selling in the home market, with a loss of several per cent. through the change of value of the currency. This necessarily placed him at a disadvantage as compared with the foreign producer, even on the general trade, when the manufacturer was forced to pay heavy duties on all the raw foreign material which entered into his products, besides often heavy local taxes. The result of these combined causes was that, four or five years ago, the foreign competition had driven much of our home production out of foreign markets. We almost ceased to export such articles as machinery, shoes, hats, furniture, and many other products, in which formerly we had a lucrative trade. American lines of ocean steamers almost went out of existence, our shipping fell to a very low ebb, and the freight business of the seas passed into European hands.

This journal, with many others, urged incessantly the reduction of the tariff and of the local taxation as the best means of restoring our lost trade. We contended that the ultra protectionists had defeated their own ends by their heavy duties, and had both killed home production and foreign commerce; that the taxes on raw materials had made it impossible for many of our manufacturers to compete with the foreign, while they caused every consumer to pay an exorbitantly high price for every article consumed. We asserted also that ship-building could not be revived until we had reduced taxation and duties on cordage, iron, steel, and lumber, and that the eighty or hundred millions we paid Europe for freights could not be restored to our own shipping till we allowed them to buy ships where they could buy them cheapest. Congress, under constant pressure, at length removed a great many useless duties, and reduced others. Production instantly became cheaper. This was still further lowered by the appreciation of our currency. English competition was also diminished by a higher cost of production in Great Britain, owing to a rise in wages and lessened supply of coal. We began again to be a producing country, capable of competing with foreign countries. Our ingenuity and invention also supplied the place often of cheaper labor and material. Our inventions for saving labor were exported to the whole world, and we soon began to struggle with foreign competitors in all markets.

The departmental reports of last year already reveal the commencement of this favorable change, but it should be remembered this is only a commencement. The Revenue and Treasury reports of the next year and the following will, without doubt, indicate still more favorable results. The country is becoming a continuously better one for both consumer and producer. All production is being cheapened by a lower tariff, a more stable and better currency, less taxation and a fall in wages. On the other hand, the laboring classes, though receiving apparently less in money than in former years, in reality receive more in commodities. The exporter, as the paper approaches gold, gets a higher price for his exports, and the farmer is enriched. It is worth while—though we have adverted to it before—to look more closely at the satisfactory indications of our economical condition, as revealed by the new reports.

We find, for instance, that we have exported during the past year $3,878,930 more of wooden manufactures than the previous year; of iron manufactures, $2,372,725 more; of hides and skins, $2,150,845 increase; of furs and fur skins, $582,545; of leather and leather goods, a gain of $1,631,465. These are all substantial gains. When we come to the agricultural products they are equally cheering. The gains are (in currency) in cotton, $47,201,672; in wheat, $12,537,194; wheat flour, $1,425,980; bacon and hams, $13,895,545; pork, $364,727; lard, $1,068,196; cheese, $2,745,092, and oils, $7,256,614. The gains in the whole exports of merchandise were (in gold) $78,298,306. This increase is to go on, plainly, in the coming year. In like manner, the remission of duties on materials for ship-building, along with the other causes before mentioned, have at once given a stimulus to this important branch. These hopeful facts justify the economical principles which this journal has always maintained: that the best way to protect native industry is to cheapen production, that a too heavy and indiscriminating tariff is really a weight on the native manufacturer in favor of the foreign, and that the best mode of increasing our foreign trade is to raise our paper to gold values, to lower taxation, and diminish tariff duties.

POVERTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The circumstances which have this year attracted especial attention to the condition of the poor in our City, also render more than usually interesting the subject of their condition in other places. We propose in this article to say a few words in regard to poverty in Philadelphia.

No intelligent individual who knows much about New-York and Philadelphia can fail to be struck with the remarkable differences which exist in very many respects between the two cities. In nothing are these differences more prominent than in regard to the state of affairs in respect to poor people. This is true of all who can in any way be included within the class which may be described by the term "the poor," but particularly of those who are not, under ordinary circumstances, subjects of charity. The thousands of small dwellings which give the laboring man an opportunity of having an entire house for himself and his family not only present, in themselves, a marked contrast to the tenements in which most of our laboring population live, but are the cause of a great many other points of difference. But even in regard to the more destitute classes, whether they have become so by simple misfortune or by their own fault or that of others, the differences are very great, and we will here briefly specify a few of them.

The first point of difference to be stated relates to their numbers. We have no means of saying, in exact figures, how much larger the class of which we are speaking is here; but it is certainly very much more extensive even in proportion to the population. The difference, it is true, is not so great as is sometimes supposed. Everything in New-York is, on account of our commercial pre-eminence, and for other reasons, seen in a stronger light than anywhere else in the country. But making all possible allowance for this, the contrast between the aggregate amount of extreme poverty here and that in Philadelphia is such as would be utterly amazing to any one whose attention had never been called to the subject, and who had never considered the causes by which so great a difference is produced.

The next point of difference to be mentioned is the much greater permanency of residence among all classes in Philadelphia as compared with this City. People there do not move from one house to another anything like so frequently as they do here, and are far more apt, when they do move, to remain in the same neighborhood. The advantage which this greater permanency gives in relieving real suffering and avoiding imposition, is obvious at a glance. And when we connect this with the fact of the much smaller aggregate of poverty, it is very evident that the operations of benevolence there can be conducted with far less embarrassment in some very important respects than they can be here. The names and history of destitute individuals and families are known there to an extent which with us is, in the nature of the case, altogether impossible.

The next difference of which we will speak is the comparative wealth of the two cities. And here the advantage is entirely on the side of New-York. Great as is the difference in the demand for charity, it is far less than that which exists in regard to the pecuniary ability to relieve them.

The immense foreign population of New-York presents a feature with which Philadelphia has nothing that can be compared. On the other hand, the colored population there presents an element to which we have nothing exactly similar. It may be well to remark, however, that there is less extreme poverty among the colored people there than is sometimes supposed. The great majority of them, indeed, are working people; but most of them have quite as many comforts as the average of the families of laborers (if we do not include, to any great extent, under this appellation skilled mechanics,) among the whites.

With regard to the comparative amount of suffering in the two cities, which will exist this Winter among working people who, in ordinary years, would be able to provide sufficiently for themselves, we can form no estimate. There are, in proportion to the population, more of this class in Philadelphia than there are here; but on the other hand, there are circumstances which will probably render their difficulty in maintaining themselves less than in this City. There is not, in either place, so large a portion of this class who will be deprived of the ordinary comforts of life by being for a few months without employment as many people fear; though to thousands who will not thus suffer from destitution, it will be a source of very bitter distress to be obliged, in order to pay their current necessary expenses, to draw upon the little that by hard work and close economy they had previously succeeded in saving.

JONAH'S WHALE.

By the side of the visible creation there is a vast unknown realm, a part of which the mighty ocean conceals from our view. Although the great sea-serpent may be a myth, yet within the grasp of the sea there must be numberless creatures which human imagination does not dream of. From time to time some fanciful mariner turns up with a report about the great sea-serpent, or some other scaly or tentaculous monster. To the report is invariably annexed an elaborate description—such a description as would bring within the range of possibilities the famous "pieuvre" which Victor Hugo introduced to the readers of his *Toilers of the Sea*. Poets of his school, and mariners, are more than ordinary mortals in the way of getting an occasional glimpse at things not dreamt of in our philosophy. Now and then, however, some unthought-of object happens to drift in our shallow stream of current events. Such is the case with the sea-monster of Biblical fame, within whose hospitable intestines Jonah dwelt for three days. An incident brings it to our notice which recently occurred in Belgium, and which created no little excitement in that peaceable little Kingdom.

At a meeting of the scientific section of the Academy of Bruxelles, Mr. E. Van Beneden, Professor at the University of Liége, read a paper upon some zoological researches just made by him in Brazil. A note in his report explained his difficulty in procuring a dolphin, on account of a superstitious reverence which Brazilian fishermen have for that animal. "An ancient belief," he says, "ascribes to the dolphin the habit of bringing to the shore human corpses, which they discover by dint of their instincts. The fable of Jonah reproduces this popular belief. Pliny relates similar stories. The book of Aslianus contains one about a dolphin which carried a dead child to the shore. This story has been the subject of a marble group, ascribed to Raphael, and which represents a child, mortally wounded, lying upon a dolphin's back, and conveyed by the devoted fish across the waves. This same superstitious belief exists among Brazilian fishermen. They profess for the dolphin a true veneration, and consider it as a sacred animal."

Two pious members of the academy, Professors at the Catholic University of Louvain, found fault with the term "fable" applied to Jonah's adventure. They addressed to the Chairman a lively letter, in which they denounce that expression as highly offensive to their religious feelings, and its author as having incurred the censure of the academy. The Secretary of this learned body, a venerable man of experience and moderation, wisely thought the matter should be dropped, and dispensed with making any reference to it at the subsequent meeting. But such was not the opinion of the two orthodox gentlemen. They insisted on having their protestation made known. A hot discussion would have ensued, in spite of the pacific efforts of the venerable Secretary, had not a judicious motion to pass to the order of the day been interposed. The question was, however, taken up in other quarters. The last we have heard of it is that the members of the Academy of Bruxelles have sent in their resignation, and that their virtuous indignation culminated in a rather acrimonious correspondence with a Belgian paper and a French scientific review. The editor of the latter, having indulged in some unceremonious comments on their transaction, was threatened with legal proceedings if he refused to insert their earnest explanations. He courteously complied with their request, but, at the same time, declared that no threats, not even the summons of the Sheriff, could ever induce him to venture into the belly of any whale whatever.

Now, it is to be regretted that intelligent men, meeting for the purpose of advancing knowledge, should have waxed wroth over such a controversy as this. What has either religion or science to gain by it? Science has to deal with facts. The facts brought to light may sometimes be perplexing in regard to some particular notion or tradition precious to those that hold it. What is to be done under such circumstances? The most sensible process appears to us to be a practice of mutual forbearance and a kindly adjustment of the difficulty. If, at the moment, it cannot be adjusted, it can always be discreetly set aside. The regulations of scientific bodies should, at the same time, make provisions for the perfect independence of their members. It is the height of folly, in such societies, to rake up fires, the blaze of which can only reveal a lamentable lack of sense, tact, forbearance, and charity in places where such qualities are, more than anywhere else, supposed to exist. Modern life has more difficult problems to solve than the reality of Jonah's whale.

A "DOCTOR'S" BLUNDER.

Not long ago we had occasion to comment upon the suicide of a young doctor at Boston, on account of the death of a patient for whom he had prescribed erroneously. We then said that such a degree of conscientiousness was comparatively rare in the medical profession—much rarer, unhappily, than the possibility of error like that which so wrought upon the sensibilities of this poor young Boston physician as to lead into taking his own life. If we may trust the reported account of a late occurrence in Portland, we have not had long to wait for a painful confirmation of this opinion. A doctor's blunder there, much less excusable than poor Foster's, came very near costing an estimable young lady her life. A prescription which he first wrote the druggist to whom it was taken refused to prepare on account of its dangerous character. Then he gave his patient certain powders which produced all the symptoms of violent poisoning, and which, upon analysis by the State Assayer, proved to be composed of pure corrosive sublimate. By way, apparently, of striking an average of unwholesomeness, a liquid medicine which he prescribed, and for which he claimed extraordinary healing virtues, was found on examination to be quite as harmless as the powders were the reverse, being nothing but sugar and water. Prompt action saved the young lady's life, and saved the so-called physician, too, from the guilt of little less a crime than murder.

We have no fear, however, that he contemplates suicide. A person not capable of undertaking the grave responsibilities of the medical profession is altogether incapable of punishing himself for any untoward consequences resulting from his rash ignorance, but we hope to see him relieved from that necessity. If the facts are as stated, and the case can be proved against him, he ought certainly to be exposed and punished to the full extent of the law. The ease and impunity with which all sorts of ignoramuses and charlatans are permitted to assume the title of doctors, and under cover of that much-abused name to kill people at their leisure, is a crying disgrace to our laws and our social system. Partly this is due to the laxity of the examinations in the medical colleges, where self-interest issues diplomas to many candidates who are quite incompetent. Partly it arises from the lack of proper scrutiny on the part of the public authorities into the qualifications of persons assuming to act as physicians. A little more conscience on the one hand, and a great deal more care on the other, is absolutely necessary to prevent the frequent occurrence of much more shocking blunders than this at Portland.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A play in five acts, called "Led Astray," was listened to for the first time by an American audience at the Union Square Theatre, Saturday evening. It proved to be an excellent acting piece, and it was performed with so much spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire so elegant and tasteful, that it afforded a great deal of pleasure. "Led Astray" will, without doubt, have a long run. Its story is told with clearness and a thorough knowledge of dramatic effect; its personages are not so conventional as to be absolutely commonplace; and the language assigned to them is generally appropriate and often impressive. The tale upon which "Led Astray" is founded is briefly rehearsed, as follows: *Armande Chandoux* has married a widower, *Count Rudolph Chandoux*, who rather neglects his wife and carries on an intrigue with *Jeannet O'Hara*, an adventuress. *George De Lespere*, a poet, whose works *Armande* has admired before she knew their author visits the country home of the *Chandoux*, and straightway becomes enamored of the *Countess*. *Armande* struggles bravely against yielding to the passion possessing her, and she is temporarily successful, for she dismisses George without the slightest encouragement. She learns subsequently, however, of her husband's doings, and while she lends an ear to the words of love uttered by *George*, *Rudolph* comes upon them. A duel between the husband and the would-be lover is unavoidable. After *Rudolph* has brought it about by a violent scene over cards—this expedient being resorted to in order to prevent a revelation of the cause of the encounter—the offended husband allows *Hector* to fire upon him; then suffers his adversary to depart unharmed, and, finally, forgives *Armande*, who, after all, has not sinned in fact. *Rudolph* punishing reformation himself as the best means of preserving a wife's affection. These incidents—the sentiment of which is agreeably relieved by an accessory narrative in which figure *Hector Placide*, a good natured and highly-proper young gentleman; *Major O'Hara*, an Irish *chevalier d'industrie*, and the alleged brother of *Jeannet*; *Baron Mount Gosling*, a coxcomb of the usual order; two scheming mothers-in-law and several other parties—make up the play of which we write. No one will be surprised to hear that the two stories are welded into one with exceeding skill and that their careful recital is interesting and striking, for "Led Astray" is from the pen of M. Octave Feuillet, and, as rendered in Paris, was entitled "La Tentation." This point was in doubt for some hours Saturday, but it was settled before the audience dispersed. We have implied already that "Led Astray" was then received with unquestionable favor. Before we allude to the confusion in the public mind as to the authorship of the piece, we must mention that capital acting and a superb stage setting had much to do with the result. Mr. C. R. Thorne, as *Rudolph*, was at times scarcely as polished as a French nobleman would be likely to be, but there are many passages in the drama where his rough manliness atones for his occasional lack of courtliness, and thanks to an unfailing earnestness and to the vigor of his style, he really proved a most acceptable representative of the character. The roughness of Mr. McKee Rankin's ways was less becoming to *George De Lespere*. Mr. Stuart Robson, to whom was allotted the part of the moralist, *Hector* by name, prudently abandoned the idea of painting that personage in dark colors, and by continuous vivacity, and his wonted humorousness of speech and eccentricity of intonation, caused considerable merriment. Mr. H. W. Montgomery pictured the *Major*, and Mr. Claude Burroughs *Baron Mount Gosling*. The female characters in "Led Astray" are considerably inferior, in respect of force, to the rôles of their associates of sterner stuff. That of *Armande* is assumed by Miss Rose Eytinge; that of *Mathilde*—Rudolph's daughter by his first wife—by Miss Kate Claxton, who distorts a pretty face by grimaces more fit to frighten babies than to captivate men; that of *Suzanne* by Miss Washburne, and those of the scheming mothers-in-law by Mmes. Maeder and Wilkins. The merit of "Led Astray" is to be admired on account of its symmetry rather than because of the particular excellence of any single artist, and an allusion to the performance of these parts may therefore be limited to a mention that all were decently dealt with. A word of compliment to Mr. Thompson, for an abundance of suitable music prepared by him for "Led Astray," will close our review of the drama. The subject of the authorship of the play deserves a passing note. The programme of the Union Square Theatre on Saturday evening until further notice, a new sensational comedy in five acts and six tableaux, entitled 'Led Astray,' written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., author of 'London Assurance,' 'Old Heads and Young Hearts,' &c. This work has been composed by the eminent dramatist for the Union Square Theatre, to embody the leading features of the company." Many of the spectators, spite of this announcement, recognized in the earliest portion of "Led Astray" the hand of M. Feuillet. After the second act some indiscreet people called for the author. M. Boucicault stepped before the footlights and bowed his acknowledgments. This proceeding was certainly not calculated to enlighten those listeners whose memory forced upon them a recollection of M. Feuillet. Yet Mr. Boucicault allowed the audience to linger in doubt until the end of the play. Then he again came forth, and this time quietly asked that for at least two-thirds of the pleasure given them gratitude should be shown to M. Feuillet. Mr. Boucicault, we fancy, could never have seen "Led Astray" until it was done last night. A dramatic author of his experience ought never to attach his name to a work without reading it before representation.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

At Wallack's, this evening, Mr. Wallack is to appear in "Home."....Signor Salvini will enter upon a two weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music. He is to act this evening in Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaira."....The Volnys Family will perform at Niblo's Theatre in a new "spectacular fairy extravaganza," written expressly for them, and called "The Children in the Wood."....'Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night....Mr. John E. Owens plays in "Everybody's Friend" and "Rusty Wilks" at Wood's Museum....Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are to perform in "Elleen Oge" at Booth's Theatre this week....At the Lyceum Theatre, the entertainment this evening is to consist of "The Debutante" and "A Bull in a China Shop" until Thursday night, when Mr. Foshter will perform.

THE TEXAS ELECTIONS.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 7.—The *News* gives the following figures from specials: The returns from thirteen counties additional to those make the total number heard from fifty-seven, of which forty-three give Coke a majority of 11,000, and the remaining fourteen counties give Davis a majority of 4,000. This leaves Coke's net majority, so far as heard from, 7,000.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESULTS FROM THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION—STATISTICS OF GRADUATES AND MATRICULATIONS—NEW COLLEGES PROJECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

Previous to the issue of the Annual Report of the National Bureau of Education for 1871, no complete list of the colleges of the United States had since been published. The names and locations of a few of the more prominent, like Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth, were everywhere familiar, but concerning the greater number of collegiate institutions in the country no collection of information had been anywhere made. Since the report of 1871, above alluded to, the Bureau of Education has given considerable attention to gathering statistics and information from our colleges. It has now published, with a near approach to accuracy, a list of the names and places of location, the number of teachers and graduates, and the amount of productive funds and general statistics of all the colleges in the country, including those for both sexes. At the time of issuing the report for 1872, there were 298 of these institutions in the United States.

The Commissioner has attempted this year to render more accessible the general knowledge of these many institutions of higher education by collecting and publishing brief reports of their yearly festivals—their commencements. These are published in the form of "Circulars of Information," which are familiar to those receiving the various publications of the Educational Bureau, as occasional publications adapted to special needs, and supplementary to the more formal annual reports. The circular embodying the results of the college commencements are known as Circular No. 3 and Circular No. 5 of 1873—the last just published. Circular No. 3 relates to the colleges of the New-England and Middle States, and No. 5 to those in the Southern and Western States. They contain respectively 118 and 155 pages, and are fully indexed, and contain tables of benefactions to each college and the number of degrees conferred.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMPILATION.

The Commissioner, Gen. Eaton, in his letter to the heads of colleges, dated June, 1873, in which he solicited their co-operation, said: "It has been thought desirable that some record more permanent, or, indeed, more available, than that of the daily papers, should be kept of the statements made by the different colleges to their graduates at the annual commencement, and that such a statement, including the results of the activity of all the colleges of the country, would not only be of general interest but would be of service to the colleges themselves, by giving, as is shown in no other way, a view of the influence upon the community of the college as a class; whereas now each college is looked upon measurably as an institution standing by itself alone." The Commissioner's plan seems to have met with general approval and hearty cooperation, as the circulars show that information was furnished from all the leading institutions in the country.

THE NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF DEGREES CONFERRED.

The total number of degrees conferred in course in 1873 by the colleges recorded in these circulars was 4,402, and 370 honorary. There were thirty-five different kinds of degrees, embracing abbreviations not to be found in some dictionaries, such as Phar. M., Arch. B., D. E., Mus. B., and A. S., which, being interpreted in their order, mean Master of Pharmacy, Bachelor of Architecture, Dynamic Engineer, Bachelor of Music, and Sister of Arts. One hundred and ninety-one ladies received degrees—a rather significant fact. The degrees seem to have been usually modified in name when conferred on women, who are called "Mistresses," "Maids," and "Sisters" of Arts, and "Mistresses" of English Literature. The educational advantages of young men and women in the Western States, at least, are very nearly equal; for a majority of all the Western colleges have thrown open their doors alike to students of both sexes. Oberlin took the lead in not only receiving both sexes, but all races. Circular No. 5 shows that Illinois has thirteen colleges in which women have the same, or equal, facilities with men; that Wisconsin has 4; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 4; Ohio, 10; and Indiana, 9; and Circular No. 3 shows that New-York has 7 and Pennsylvania 7.

PATRIOTIC WORDS AT SOUTHERN COMMENCEMENT.

Those who read the very full press reports of college commencements in the New-England and Middle States are familiar with the wise counsel given students by the distinguished men who addressed them; but the same readers are less familiar with the advice given Southern students, and perhaps are not generally informed of the noble stand taken by many of the leading Southern colleges in battling with the prejudices of the times. We find from the circular that Gov. Swann, of Maryland, in his address before the students of Virginia University, which sent all its able-bodied professors and students into the War of the Rebellion, congratulated them that "the same flag representing the same glorious Union as it came from the hands of the fathers floated over them again on that occasion, and that he prayed that it might go forth with renewed splendor to proclaim to the world the advancing march of freedom * * as a beacon light to inspire hope and confidence in the down-trodden of every land, bearing the glad tidings of peace and good-will and universal equality to the remotest ends of Christendom." The President of William and Mary, the alma mater of Gov. Wise, and a long line of prominent Confederates, spoke of the Central Government in the most loyal terms, and acknowledged with undisguised gratitude the efforts of Northern men in Congress who, with Mr. Hoar, sought to compensate the college for the injuries received from the Union army during the war. The Democratic Governor of Virginia urged in the most emphatic terms that Congress should appropriate the proceeds from the sale of public lands for the benefit of common schools throughout the country. In South Carolina, President Middletown, of the College of Charleston, in philosophizing over the late "fearful disorders," said that "they had furnished illustrations of the practical results of selfish greed far more powerful than any which the most eloquent abstractions could produce. You now know that patriotism means something more than party; that the true worker is the silent worker; and that he is best fitted for office who thinks most of its weight and least of its honors and emoluments." At Berea College, Kentucky, the address was delivered by a member of the State Legislature, and a former slaveowner, who said "he had been nourished and supported from his youth up by slave labor, that to slave labor he owed his education, his wealth, and whatever advancement he enjoyed, and that he felt there was a solemn obligation resting upon him to repay, as far as possible, the debt he owed the race."

BENEFACTIONS TO COLLEGES.

Passing to benefactions, we find that the sum of $4,452,000 was given or pledged to the colleges by individuals, who, after being taxed by every civil organization, and by church, society, and nameless charities, have still brought these shining millions to strengthen the foundations of our temples of learning. These four and a half millions are but a part of the generous gifts of the people for the purposes of education. For these circulars give no record of academies, theological seminaries, and like institutions, and the last annual report of the bureau shows that $6,957,494 were given for educational purposes in 1872. In Connecticut, Trinity College received benefactions to the amount of $65,000, Wesleyan University, $7,750, and Yale College, $196,224. In Massachusetts, Amherst College received $82,100; Harvard University, $158,075; Mount Holyoke Seminary, $6,500; Tufts College, $66,000, and Williams College, $13,633. In New-York, Cornell University received $185,000; Ingham University, $6,500; Madison University, $80,000; St. Lawrence University, $15,000; Union College, $97,500; Vassar College, $6,000, and Wells College for Women, $100,000. In New-Jersey, the College of New-Jersey received $202,800, and Rutgers College, $78,607.

INCREASE IN FACILITIES.

With the knowledge of the immense sums that have been added to the treasuries of our colleges, an increase in their facilities may be justly expected. These circulars give some definite information respecting this interesting point for the first time in the history of our colleges. To the grief of the old alumni, who left their very foot-prints in the college door-stones, many of the ancient buildings are being demolished to give place to more elegant and commodious structures, and a large number of new buildings are also being added. The Eastern and Middle States seem to have kept far in advance of the Western and Southern States last year, for these circulars show that $5,797,889 were devoted to the construction of new college buildings in the States first mentioned, against $663,000 in the latter. The outlay in buildings in six colleges in New-York—Vassar, Union, Madison University, University of Rochester, Cornell University, and Columbia—amounts to more than half a million of dollars. The most notable dedications for the year were the North Sheffield Hall, at New-Haven; Pardee Hall, at Easton, Penn., and College Hall, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In the founding of new professorships and new departments, there has been an equally steady advance. In a hasty count through the circular, twenty-seven colleges appear to have added new departments; nine of them added two each, and one—the North-eastern University of Illinois—added three departments. The twenty-seven new departments embrace law, medicine, journalism, meteorology, telegraphy, chemistry, and theology. Twenty-six colleges have added thirty-two new professorships. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Princeton, of New-Jersey, added three each. The new professorship added to the University of Minnesota is devoted to the important and practical subject of the public health.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES.

The circulars do not attempt any record of the new colleges projected, and only mention Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., the foundation of which was assured when the information was gathered; but the bureau has information of other new colleges whose establishment has since been determined or is strongly urged. A list of these has been kindly furnished by the Commissioner. They are the Hamline University, Iowa; Central College, Richmond, Ky.; Baptist College, East Tennessee; Knoxville University, Tennessee; Wellesley College, Needham, Mass.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Clark University, Georgia; Rocky Mountain University, Colorado; Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn.; New-Orleans University, Louisiana; Indiana Baptist University, and Brown's University, Florida. Turning to the bureau's last report, it is seen that there are sixteen colleges in existence now that were chartered previous to 1786, four years before the first census was taken; that annually, for the next six years, one college was chartered; that in the short space of five years from 1850 not less than forty-two colleges were established, and that the largest number chartered in any one year was eleven in 1865.

TRADE IN BALTIMORE.

THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC IN THE SOUTH—CONDITION OF THE OYSTER TRADE—THE CITY POOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873.

The monetary stringency throughout the country, which followed the failures of the great banking-houses in New-York in September, has had less effect in the South than elsewhere. Taking Baltimore as the Southern commercial centre, it may be said that the trouble found the principal houses here in readiness for it, and they have been so thoroughly able to carry all their obligations that there has been no commercial failure in the city. The principal business of Baltimore, which requires exchange upon New-York, is the wholesale dry-goods trade. There are three or four houses in Baltimore that do a business of about ten millions of dollars annually with the South. The firm of James Hodges & Co. are the largest dealers in this line, and Mr. Hodges reports that although their sales for the Fall trade in the South were over a hundred thousand dollars less than for the same period last year, payments are made promptly, and they have no default on account of their Southern connections to complain of. D. H. Miller & Co. make the same report, and say that notwithstanding the present depression they have no idea of reducing stock or abating their accommodations to Southern customers. Many of the leading firms have taken cotton in place of cash from their Southern customers, and shipments to Europe have been sufficiently brisk to remunerate them.

While, however, the dry-goods trade has not been hurt, the manufacturing business has suffered. The depression has had its greatest effect upon the oyster trade of Baltimore. There are in the city fifty packing-houses, employing a capital of $6,000,000, and shipping about 20,000,000 of gallons of oysters annually. These shipments are mostly made to the West, with a small portion to Europe and the West Indies. At the present time the orders on the packing-houses are so greatly decreased that not one of them is working on full time. Thos. Kennett & Co., who at this time last year were employing 500 people, have now only 100 at work. Other houses have cut down their force in the same proportion, all in consequence of the failure of the usual orders from the Western cities. In good times there are not less than 10,000 people employed in the packing-houses of Baltimore, but to say that there are 3,000 at work now would be placing it at the outside figure. These employes are from the poorer classes of the population, and their loss of work is most severely felt. The iron mills have also been compelled to contract their operations. The Abbott Company worked 900 men up to last week, and then came down to 300, and commenced working on half time. Tagg, Thompson & Co. and Brooke & Co. have also reduced operations, and all the other mills and furnaces have closed entirely. The sugar refineries held out for some time, but at last succumbed. Eccles, Thoms & Co., of the Canton Refinery, have suspended until Spring, while the Baltimore and Maryland refineries are working on two-thirds time. All branches of trade have been stricken with a partial paralysis. In November of 1873 there were 312 building permits issued, but those for the same month of the present year are something less than 200. Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and all other mechanics have been thrown out of employment, and there are thousands of able-bodied men in the city who absolutely do not know where to turn for a dollar. When a recruiting office for the United States Marine Corps was opened in Baltimore on Monday of last week there were three hundred applicants in two days, and of these more than a hundred were married men, who had to be refused by the recruiting officer. They were entirely penniless, and they desired to enlist as the only resource for supporting their families.

The situation of affairs has of course caused a great deal of distress among the poor classes. The station-houses are crowded nightly with applicants for a lodging, and there have been before all of the Police Magistrates persons who have committed small thefts simply for the purpose of being sent to jail, where they might obtain food and shelter. The Poor Association have been taxed beyond its utmost resources to provide the supplicants to it with something to eat and a basket of coals to keep life in their shrunken bodies; indeed so great has been the pressure upon the association that they have been compelled to institute a system of soup-houses throughout the City and make a public appeal for money to conduct them. We estimate that there are 12,000 people accustomed to work who are out of employment in this city to-day.

While working men and women are suffering from this stringency, there has been no general disturbance of business beyond that which has already been spoken of. The poor are very poor, indeed, and the rich are proportionately straitened in their circumstances. Unfortunately for our working classes, their savings are not generally deposited in banks, but in various building societies, which are established on the liberal basis of giving you nothing for the money paid into them, and charging you from fifteen to twenty per cent. for all you can get out. Mechanics and artisans in this city have at least three millions of dollars invested in these institutions, and they can't get a cent out of them without paying a premium, which, of course, is at this time entirely beyond their command. These circumstances add to their privation, and carry destitution to many who, if they had put their money in a savings bank, would be able to tide over the present distress without serious trouble.

A CLERK MISSING.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Charles Burnham, a young clerk, is missing since Saturday evening, and it is supposed he was drowned while skating.

DISGUSTED MORMON CONVERTS RETURNING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.—Several parties of Mormon converts, who emigrated from the old country last Summer, have, within the last few weeks, returned disappointed and disgusted. Some twelve or fifteen in a company go back in a day or two. Others are prepared to go.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO THE GLASGOW STUDENTS.

We take the following article from the London *Times* of Nov. 21:

There is in man an inextinguishable respect for manhood. Place before us one whose career has been made eminent by bright human qualities, who has shown himself strongly furnished with courage and generosity, fortitude and faith, who has never faltered in following his own ideal, who has faced failure and risen superior to defeat, who has not shrunk from the combat or the attack, but has never stooped to meanness, and has been bold to pursue and define his thought, even though the audacity of his speech might startle his enemies and discomfit his friends, and we have one who is sure to be admired and likely to be followed. His career may have been mistaken, his course checkered by faults and mishaps, but the courage and energy of his character redeem failures and compel his kind to pay him honor. Some such feeling is the explanation of the reception Glasgow has accorded to Mr. Disraeli. It is not what he said yesterday and on Wednesday that awakened the enthusiasm of the crowds which assembled to see and hear him, though his speeches to the town and the university are not unworthy of his reputation; it was the personal fascination of his character, as conceived by the generation among whom he has lived, that drew the people of Glasgow around him. No man has overcome so many prejudices, no man has repaired so many mistakes, no man has so often fallen and yet has risen so high in our time, as Mr. Disraeli. He told his hearers in the City Hall how he had first visited Scotland half a century ago, and had been received by the great Sir Walter. It is instructive to compare the circumstances of that distant time and of the present hour. Scott was, as always, gracious and genial, yet he must have been puzzled by his strange visitor, and if the Rhymer of the Eildon Hills had come to tell him that the boy who walked by his side through the woods of Abbotsford would live to be Prime Minister of England, he would have rejected the prophecy as inconceivable even by his imagination. For what was Mr. Disraeli then? His picture, drawn by many contemporary hands, and colored by not a few autobiographical details to be gathered from his own writings, recalls a dark-featured, ringleted boy; in appearance and by education un-English; the child of a literary recluse, and himself educated apart from the children of his generation; with an idiosyncrasy that repelled oftener than it attracted, and yet could never be repressed; at once forward and afflicted with *mauvaise honte*, not to speak, or apparently careless how his speech might offend, but still morbidly conscious of the effect it did in fact produce; gifted with a quick sensibility that was a pain to himself, and yet constantly stirred by his own ambition to the utterance of sentiments utterly foreign to the circle into which his fate had thrown him. This son of an alien race, whose very dress is remembered as an audacious assertion of his unlikeness to Englishmen, has been for five and twenty years the leader of the country gentlemen of England. No man, he told his hearers at Glasgow, has ever led a party in the House of Commons so long, and though the name of Walpole suggests a doubt of the accuracy of the claim, it must be admitted that the duration of Mr. Disraeli's authority has been in this century unexampled. The contrast between the position he now holds and the visitor at Abbotsford is striking, and it is heightened by the remembrance in the vicissitudes in the years between now and then. How much he had to unlearn, how much to learn, how much mortification to endure, how much courage he needed to wait are partly known to all men, and throughout it all his irrepressible individuality has never been buried out of sight. The boy who startled the Tory gentlemen of the generation before the Reform bill by utterances which seemed Jacobinical so far as they were intelligible, has developed by natural gradations into the man who tells the students of Glasgow that the Crusades were a mistake.

Mr. Disraeli's welcome has been the testimony of the men of Glasgow to their interest in his past career, but his address to the students of the university was not unworthy of the occasion. Four men, each of the highest distinction—Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Disraeli—have harangued Scotch students within the last eight years, and if Mr. Disraeli's exercise cannot be pronounced the best, it is far from being the least valuable among the productions of the four. Although not executed throughout on the same scale, and suggesting in its form a suspicion that it was compressed toward the close from a growing consciousness that it might exceed the known limits of time, it is full of fine passages, and there are sentences and paragraphs which in their balanced rythm recall as we read them the voice of the speaker, and remind us that he and Mr. Bright alone of living Englishmen seem to possess a sense of the harmonious movement of spoken prose. Yet, though the style of the address deserves high praise, the address itself is essentially incomplete. Some of its charm is, perhaps, due to a feeling of this correspondence between the speech and the speaker. We cannot admit its analysis to be exhaustive, on its examination of the characteristics of the time is not known to be full and accurate. Mr. Disraeli undertook to tell his hearers what were the essential conditions of success in life, and to apply his lessons to the youths before him by exposing to them the master influences of the society of which they are about to become active members. But what is success in life? For a long while we are led to suppose that it means to attain a commanding position among men, to occupy the station and discharge the functions of a leader, guiding and controlling their course; to be, in a word—and this is the thought which accompanies us as we recall the Eildon Hillside—what Scott strived to make himself. Then, suddenly, we are perplexed by an apparent vacillation of the teacher, and we discover that, after all, he has left the essence of the problem unsolved. No doubt, whatever success may mean, we must know our own powers; we must understand what we are capable of doing, and we must refrain from attempting as too high for us; and we must know, also, the conditions and principles of the society in the midst of which we are placed—we must know ourselves and the spirit of the age. But when we have these requisites of knowledge, and Mr. Disraeli suggests no other—more—perhaps there is no other side—of teaching men to know themselves but through the painful lessons of experience, what then? Having found out the spirit of the age, are we to fight with it or against it? Are we to struggle to strengthen some of its tendencies and oppose others? Upon the momentous issues about hurrying into his room, and in a few seconds was out upon the street. which depend the whole duty of man and the success of life Mr. Disraeli singles out Julius Cæsar as having achieved success in life because he saw that, high and palmy as the state of Rome was, the time had come when—as possibly with the Tory Party under Mr. Disraeli's leadership—its reorganization was inevitable. But the Roman Republic might have been reorganized, or, at least, attempts might have been made to reorganize it, in many ways, and why is Cæsar's choice to be applauded? If it is only because he saw that it offered a promise of accomplishing his chosen aim, we are landed in something suspiciously like the last form of religious teaching enunciated by Dr. Strauss—find the tendencies on the side of your age, and conform your conduct to them. We are bound to acquit Mr. Disraeli of any conscious acceptance of this philosophy, because, when he turns to examine our own generation, he discovers a spirit which he exhorts his friends to fight against; but, at any rate, the result of this contradiction is that we are left in ignorance of Mr. Disraeli's view on the ultimate motives of human conduct—we do not know what is his final definition of success in life. Must we follow the second Villiers, who, seeing the spirit of his age was licentious, became the leader of its license, or Lord Russell, who withstood it and died on the scaffold? Mr. Disraeli, as we have said, exhorted his hearers to resist the growing tendency of this generation. Equality is the spirit of this age, and Mr. Disraeli is an ardent admirer of civil equality as the only foundation of a perfect Commonwealth; but it appears that there is gathering among the working classes a passionate demand for social equality and for material equality; and if these aims are not repressed, society must perish. There is here, as elsewhere, mingled truth and error—a certain range of insight which must be acknowledged, and a misapprehension of the relative strength and weakness of the movements about us that must be rejected. No candid man can deny that there is a craving for social and material equality entertained in a certain number of minds, but the craving has appeared and reappeared in this country for nearly five centuries, and it is less formidable now than it was in the fifteenth century. When and how will they be distinguished when they are threatened, and that the institution of the family is about to be attacked, we perceive an exaggeration of the ideas cherished by a few isolated theorists. If it were necessary to combat the adoption of the Socialistic schemes of Communist agitators as a real danger, we should be ready to join Mr. Disraeli in fighting against them, and, we hope, with weapons tempered for the task; but we have more faith than he in the common sense of our own and the next generation.

Mr. Disraeli disposed of his own alarming forebodings in the answer he made to the deputation of factory workers that waited upon him yesterday to thank him for his early support of the Factory acts, and to ask his aid in prompting further legislation in the same direction. "I believe," he said, "it is for the welfare of the country that the working classes should rise, as I think they are rising, in social and political consideration. I have confidence in the working classes." If these are his sentiments, what is the justification of the words of alarm he addressed to the students of the University? The agitation for material equality must come from below if it comes at all, and Mr. Disraeli boasts his confidence in the working classes of the country. He goes further, and expresses sympathy with their advance in social position—an advance which, it need scarcely be added, is independent of, because outside, the sphere of law. We must leave it to himself to reconcile the contradiction in spirit, if not in express words, between his two addresses. The secret of the apparent conflict, perhaps, is that, like many other men, he finds no difficulty in harboring mutually exclusive principles, and just as he expatiates at the same time on the success that is to be gained by falling in with the spirit of the age, and on the necessity of resisting it, so he rejoices in the social advancement of the working classes and deprecates the action of those who pursue it as a policy.

BANKS IN RUSSIA.

In a recent letter from Russia, Minister Jewell writes: "Banks have been regularly chartered here now for about ten years, and each all of them, eight, have not ten per cent dividends. Their stocks are all worth from 130 to 160. I haven't yet learned how many there are in operation, but there has as yet been not a failure among them. The Government exercises a strict watch over them, and a defalcation would be simply 'the army for life or the Siberian mines,' and criminals don't escape here."

THE WILMINGTON POSTMASTERSHIP.

RESIGNATION OF JAMES LEWIS—THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES TO BE APPLIED—PROBABLE NOMINATION OF W. M. PYLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

The resignation of James Lewis, who has been postmaster of this city since 1869, being asked for by the Department in consequence of irregularities in the office accounts—for which the chief clerk was arrested a few weeks since—it was forwarded a day or two ago. It is understood that the nomination of his successor will go to the Senate on Monday, and that the present chief clerk, Mr. William M. Pyle, is selected for the place. He has been in the office since 1861, excepting an interval of about twenty months, and when the recent trouble occurred was at once requested to resume his old position as chief clerk, in order to restore the confidence of the community in the management of the office. This appointment has more than a local interest. The country will be glad to know that Postmaster General Creswell announced, from the outset of the case, that he wanted, as the first qualification, fitness, and that he thought it only just and proper to "look into the office first," to see if any subordinate there deserved promotion to the place, according to the civil service rules. He said he wanted Postmasters who could and would attend to their offices first, and make politics at least secondary. Though he commended any one who discharged his duties as a citizen and a Republican, he wanted those who were placed in important and responsible positions in the postal service to make their official duties their first care.

In these views the President is understood to heartily coincide. There were other candidates for the place, of course, and considerable political pressure was brought to bear in behalf of those who urged their usefulness as political "workers," and on Thursday two delegations from this city appeared at the White House. One consisted of leading business men of this city, who represented Mr. Pyle's fitness for the office, and the justice of his promotion. Their spokesman, an active Delaware Republican, assured the President that in this case the right course was certainly the expedient one, and that, viewing the matter only from a party stand-point, the Republican organization would make more friends in this State by making this appointment on a just basis and in a manner satisfactory to the business community than it possibly could by supplanting Pyle and taking some one for his supposed value as a party manager. The President gave, in reply, satisfactory assurances of his sympathy with this view. Mr. Pyle will be nominated, no doubt, on Monday, and the result justifies the confidence of the people in the sincere purpose of the President and his advisers to secure an efficient administration of the public service.

SINGULAR RETICENCE.

THE MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT ON A BOSTON MERCHANT.

A recent letter from Boston to a Western paper makes the following reference to the mysterious assault upon a Boston merchant in his office by a young man whose name the assailed man and his physician have since refused to divulge to the Grand Jury: "The would-be assassin turns out to be the son of a prominent State street merchant, and the victim a Devonshire street broker. All the newspapers here, with a single exception, have studiously avoided giving the circumstances of the bloody affair, on account of 'outside influence,' owing to the high social position of all parties concerned. The motives that led to the deed may be found in the pressing need for money which is experienced by most reckless and dissolute young men. At this writing the name of the would-be murderer is unknown to the public, but is known to the Police, who, strangely, have not yet laid the strong arm of the law upon him. His father is rich, and the son not over twenty-one years old. Mr. Britton, the broker, on the day of the assault, drew some money out of a bank with which to meet some pressing obligations, and was followed by the young man, who finally asked him for the loan of $30. The young man left Mr. Britton's office, but soon returned and demanded some money. Upon being refused a second time he knocked Mr. Britton down with a water-pitcher and beat him about the head until it was a mass of clotted blood, he losing his consciousness when struck the first time. The scuffling and groans were heard by gentlemen in the adjacent offices, but upon attempting to enter the office they found the door locked, and refused to burst open the door. It was finally decided to keep watch of the door until the arrival of a policeman. Meanwhile Mr. Britton was undergoing the attacks of a bottle in the hands of the young man, but continued groaning more and fainter. Now, supposing his victim dead, the reckless son of the wealthy merchant rifled the pockets of the broker, but found less than $100. The remarkable escape of the would-be murderer is the most disgraceful part of the affair, so far as the detection of the criminal is concerned. Passing into an auto-room, he slid the bolt connecting the two rooms, and thus placed a barrier in the path of his pursuers, should they burst open the door leading into the main hal. He then opened the door leading into the side-hall, and in a moment passed by the policeman, who had just arrived, and this crowd which had caught the sound of murderous voices. Once in the street, and in a few seconds was out upon the street. The object that thus made its flight was a nicely-dressed gentleman, with smooth face and well-polished beaver. He stepped along in a dignified manner, and was perfectly cool in his demeanor. Upon being asked 'Who did it?' Mr. Britton, on recovering his consciousness, coolly replied, 'Wait a moment and I will tell you.' But still he is reticent."

DAMAGE TO PACIFIC FISHERIES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that a steady decline in the quantities of fish of most varieties taken in the waters of California has been noted for some years, but the effects of a destructive agency of some character has been particularly remarked the present season. Salmon and other choice species of fish have been scarce in the market as compared with former times, and the prices have ruled high. In fact, fish are not as cheap or abundant in the market as in Eastern cities where the supplies are produced from remote fisheries. The *Bulletin* continues: "The poor man's reliance, the herring, which formerly swarmed the water in dense shoals, is becoming a luxury, from the decreased supplies, and only the unsavory sturgeon seems to hold its own defiantly and multiply in the muddy sloughs. The belief has been expressed that the seines are principally responsible for the depopulation of the waters, but those who are acquainted with the habits of those animals assert that such is not the case, and very plausibly too, for the monsters were doubtless quite as numerous and as voracious a score of years, or a century ago, as at the present time. Another explanation which is now given is the ravages which the Chinese are making upon the young fish. Hundreds of these assumed despoilers of every blessing are employed constantly in catching the young fish, including every species in the bay, just developed from the ova, in which work they employ fine nets, scoops, and other effective methods. This material is esteemed a prime delicacy among the heathen, large quantities being consumed in the city, and the business of preserving the young fish and shipping them to China has become an important enterprise. Thousands of young salmon, from two to four inches in length, may be found among the large supplies brought in daily to the fish-shops in the Chinese quarters, and this is undoubtedly the true explanation of the alarming decline in the quantities of the best fish. This process continued for a few years will render salmon and other favorite species a rarity in these waters, and some enactment seems to be called for to afford protection from this particular encroachment of the Chinese scourge."

THE VICTIMS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The ages of 585 persons who died in Shreveport, La., of yellow fever, during the recent epidemic, have been ascertained. The Shreveport *Telegram* makes the following reference to them: "Of these 100 died under ten years of age, 94 were between ten and twenty, 156 were between twenty and thirty, 134 were between thirty and forty, 59 were between forty and fifty, 29 were between fifty and sixty, 13 were above sixty. It will be observed that the greatest mortality occurs between the ages of twenty and thirty years, and the next greatest from thirty to forty, the period of life when the human system ordinarily has most capacity to resist disease. We must presume that there are more children in the city under ten years of age than adults between twenty and thirty, and certainly more than between thirty and forty, and yet we see that the victims are more than half as many again between twenty and thirty years of age as there are under ten, or from ten to twenty, and nearly the same ratio holds as to those who died between thirty and forty as to those who died under ten years, and from ten to twenty. How is this comparative exemption of the children and youths under twenty years to be explained? Why has the greatest mortality fallen upon those who were in the prime and vigor of life."

THE LESSON OF THE RING'S DOWNFALL.

SERMON BY REV. J. HYATT SMITH.

The announcement that Rev. J. Hyatt Smith would preach on the downfall of the New-York Ring attracted a large audience to the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, in Williamsburg, last evening. The commodious edifice was crowded in every part. Scores of persons stood in the halls and corridors, and hundreds turned away from the doors, unable to gain admittance. The preacher chose for his text the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs, fifteenth verse: "The way of the transgressor is hard." His discourse was listened to with great attention. He began by saying that the country was at present in the midst of a great revival, not only of a broader and more liberal view of religion, but also of a better and purer state of public life and politics. He did not wish to bait his ministerial hook with a sensation; it had never been his practice to attract an audience in that way. This being the case, it might be wondered at that he had for once gone out of his usual path. To any one who might ask why he done so, and why he had determined to speak upon the former transgressions and present condition of certain men, he would answer that a minister of the gospel should preach Christ, but while this was true, it was none the less his duty to preach a whole Christ, to preach the whole truth. Jesus himself was a reformer, and rebuked wickedness in high places. In His days upon earth he had seen the "ring" in Jerusalem, and had rebuked and broken it down. He was a man of the people, and had always worked for the popular good. Therefor it was only proper for ministers of Christ to speak of those things which were of public interest, and concern the good of the people. It was clearly the duty of the pulpit to speak the truth so loud that it should not only reach a few of God's servants, but should penetrate into legislative halls and Senatorial assemblies. The pulpit should not be impudent, but it should be bold, should be plain, and sometimes it was clearly its duty to be personal. A truly bold pulpit would rise above its creed, as a truly bold newspaper would rise above its party.

The work of reform was always a thankless one at first, but in the end, if perserved in, it was sure of its reward. History was ever repeating itself. A man who went forth to battle for reform in most cases was in the commencement alone and unaided. Did he gain a slight success a few friends and helpers would join him, but when his victory was assured they no longer needed friends, then they congregated around him in multitudes. There had been a time when a man who preached or declared slavery an infamy was frowned down or laughed at, but when the emancipation of the slaves was assured, every one became an abolitionist. The text of the evening had been taken from the Bible, but was it not more familiar as being engraved on the portals of prisons? Truly for some men in New-York who had long defied justice the way of the transgressor had become hard. The text had within a few days been read on Blackwell's Island by a few of the prisoners, and doubted its truth, but who could now doubt it no longer. "Thou shalt not steal," was an order of God, given because theft broke up societies and prostrated communities. God's mills ground slowly, but surely and exceeding fine. Who could doubt this, knowing the hearts of New-York for the past three years? In 1870 the great City had indeed been in a deplorable condition. Fraud and corruption reigned everywhere, and the Chief Magistrate of the City was the tool, the very puppet of a ring of thieves. He was not so much to blame, however, for he was in the hands of men who had surprised his family in his absence, and a man of small intellect could never be a great rascal. The Bar and Bench of the City were perjured and dishonest, and the pulpits were strangely silent. What should be said of the Legislature of 1870? when a man who had been notorious as the foreman of an engine company become the foreman of the State of New-York? What could that Legislature be called but a band of robbers?" Speaking of the new Court-house and the frauds that had been committed in connection with it, Mr. Smith said that he could not but be impressed with the "poetic justice" which had ordained that in this very court-house, some of the thieves who had committed the frauds mentioned, had recently been tried and convicted.

In 1870, during a time of public crime and villainy almost unheard of, the people had been nearly unconscious of what was being done, or if their attention was drawn to some act of particular guilt, they said with peculiar American indifference, "The Ring is smart." Million after million was stolen from the City Treasury. This, however, was not the most that was done. It was not so bad that money should have been taken from the City, but it was very terrible that the people began to think that the way of the transgressor was not hard, but, on the contrary, was amazingly soft and pleasant. Rings had been formed in small places, in villages, banks, stores, shops, and business companies. How well the sister City of Philadelphia has learned the lesson of rascality the last few months had demonstrated. Such was the condition of affairs when a few facts and figures, which could not lie, fell into the hands of the managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES. These facts and figures were investigated and published. The leaders of the band of public thieves became alarmed, and offered large sums of money as a bribe to the proprietor of the paper, but not all the power of the most powerful rings could suffice to buy the honest journal. Millions—at one time $5,000,000—had been tendered to the proprietor if he would keep back the facts that came into his possession. Then the power of the most corrupt clique the world had ever known had been broken by one upright, fearless paper. [Loud applause.] To-day justice again reigned in the courts of New-York, and the chief of the robber Ring knew full well that "The way of the transgressor is hard."

MR. JEWELL'S IDEA OF RUSSIA.

In a letter to a friend, United States Minister Jewell gives his impressions of Russia briefly as follows: "This Government is of its kind perfection and clock-work itself. The Emperor is a man of brains, force, and progress, and I think has a real love for his people. They certainly appear very fond of him, all classes. He appoints the Council, Senate, and courts, and these make and execute the laws. His displeasure is not a pleasant thing to incur. The people may be no more honest than ours, but exposure is too rife. The shelves are never filled with sand nor do the troops run. The most powerful man here after the Emperor is 'Tripoff,' Chief of Police—a man of wonderful executive ability—always at a fire, a row, or a parade. He is always just behind the Emperor when out, and says who may come and who may go, and who shall be tried too, I think, and if he shall say he convicted. He just runs this city, and does it to perfection. He is accountable to nobody but the Emperor. I send to him to get Americans out of scrapes, or out of the country, or to do anything else. All I know is that it is done. His dispatch to the frontier lets anybody be out on parole for examination. He is said to be a very just man, as he certainly is a very active one."

A STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION—THE WRECK BURNING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—A *Picayune* special from Marshal to-day, says the boiler of the steamer Royal George exploded last night at Albany, between Jefferson and Shreveport. The mate and three deck-hands were instantly killed, and five others were seriously wounded. Capt. Scoville had his jaw fractured, and the pilot, McLeary, was slightly wounded. The cargo will be saved.

A later report says the wreck is on fire, and relief was sent from Shreveport.

OCEAN STATISTICS.

In view of the question now pending solution, of who or what steam-ship line is to carry the United States mails for the ensuing year or years, it is as well to take a glance at the performances of the various competing lines.

We will begin with the White Star, the present holders of the mail contract, which seems to be the bone of contention—more we believe on account of the prestige gained by the possessor for the time being, than on account of any pecuniary benefit accruing.

A year ago the Adriatic arrived here minus two blades of her propeller, but made, if we remember right, a remarkably rapid passage back to Liverpool with the two uninjured blades alone. March, April, and May were bad months for the White Star. In March some derangement in the engine-room caused the Republic to put back to Queenstown. In April the Atlantic was lost, and in May the Oceanic was detained in New-York for two days beyond her proper sailing day, owing again to some alteration in the engine-room. Since that date not a single delay or accident has occurred.

Of the Inman Line we cannot say so much, or rather we have to say a good deal more. In November both the City of Brooklyn and the City of New-York broke down, and had to put back to Queenstown, delaying the mails considerably in consequence. In December the City of Bristol broke down 300 miles from Sandy Hook, and had to complete her voyage to Queenstown under sail. In January the City of Washington (like the Atlantic) ran short of coal and had to put into Boston. In February the City of Washington broke down and returned to New-York. In March the City of Brussels lost her rudder, and, otherwise damaged, was towed to Queenstown (mails again delayed.) Then comes a breathing space free from disaster till July, when the City of Washington was lost. September, City of Bristol again distinguishes herself by breaking down and monopolizing much of the City of Brussels' (mail steamer) valuable time in towing her into Halifax. October, City of New-York repeats her November, '72, performance, and in November, City of Richmond breaks down on her eastward trip, makes a twenty-day passage, and even then requires the City of Montreal to tow her into Queenstown—again a delay of mails. Again, last month, the City of Chester, not to be behind her older sisters, carefully returns to Queenstown, through *stress of weather*, and now the City of Montreal, which left Queenstown on Nov. 21, (with mails,) is not yet here, (Dec. 5,) while the Oceanic, leaving Queenstown the same day, was here Dec. 2, and left again on her return trip on Saturday last. It seems an unfortunate and incomprehensible thing that Inman ships seem always to be spending valuable time towing each other back to port, which one would hardly expect to notice as a qualification for carrying the United States mail.—*Mail.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn, and Freckles are Removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*

DEC 1873

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 6, the following transactions were consummated: W. H. Blackwell, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of B. G. Baell, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 16.8 by 100, located on Ninth avenue, at the north-east corner of Fifty-sixth street, for $26,000, the property being purchased by B. P. Fairchild, plaintiff in the legal action. R. V. Harnett, under two court decrees, similar to the above, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house with lot, 17 by 80, situate on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 351 feet west of Third avenue, sold to Erastus Brainard for $12,300; one three-story and basement frame house with lot, 18 by 100.9, situate on East One Hundred and Fifth street, ninety-two feet east of Third avenue, sold to G. D. Phelps for $8,500. Both of the purchasers at these sales were parties in interest to the legal proceedings, holding liens upon the premises sold. B. P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. Blakeley, Esq., Referee, sold two gore lots located on West One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, (the only description given in legal notice,) for $1,000 to C. W. Luyster, and this sale closed the day's business.

LAST WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of the past week, except that held at the Exchange on Friday, at which the property known as Nos. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer street, owned by Wm. M. Tweed, was sold by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. for $92,500, have been of minor importance, and this property was bought in in Mr. Tweed's interest at about one-half its real value. The other sales held have, all but one, been of a legal character, and the property sold has generally been bought by parties holding claims against it, at figures which furnish but little criterion as to its intrinsic worth. Could greater publicity be given to the legal sales occurring from day to day at the Exchange, and a more definite description be contained in the legal notices, we should see a more active competition at the auctions, and the market would be greatly benefited thereby. The total value of City real estate disposed of at auction for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 6, amounts to $184,350, as against $463,885, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday Nov. 29. Business continues dull and uninteresting, and we hear of no important auctions as likely to take place for some time to come. At private contract some sales of interest have been effected during the week, but the prices at which the realty sold show a declining rather than an advancing rate, although in the main good. Owners who desire to realize at this time, must, however, expect to receive a less price than would have been the case had the same property been disposed of a year ago. That the market will remain quiet for the balance of the year must be expected, and little activity need be hoped for until the Spring trade sets in early in February.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week sales are thus far announced as follows, the auctions taking place at the Exchange unless otherwise noted:

To-day, Monday, Dec. 8.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots on Tenth avenue, west side, 60.5 feet south of Sixtieth street, each 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. H. Crawford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 180 feet west of Tenth avenue, lot 25 by 91.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. R. Stiger, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue, and one lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, adjoining above in the rear, lots each 25 by 99.

By Hugh N. Camp, Receiver's sale by order of Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens, Receivers of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, of the right, title, and interest of the said company in the piers and buildings at the foot of Vesey street, being the north half of Pier No. 23 North River and the south half of Pier No. 24 North River, said property being held under a lease expiring Jan. 31, 1878, at a rent of $15,000 per annum. Also at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of the following Brooklyn real estate: Plot of land on Schenectady avenue, east side, block front between Degraw and Douglass streets, in size 246.7 by 100.10, and plot on same avenue, same side, block front between Union and Sackett streets, in size 208.7 by 289.7.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue; lot 16.8 by 100.9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Superior Court, George De Forest Lord, Esq., Referee, of the stable and lot No. 4 Smith Court south side of Thirty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; lot 19.9 by 41.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 364.2 feet west of Fifth avenue, and known as No. 19; lot 20.10 by 98.9.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 225.2 feet west of First avenue; lot 24 by 98.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue; lot 20 by 100.11.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 308 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue; lot 20.8 by 98.9.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue; lot 21.7 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue; lot 40 by 135.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of one lot, with improvements, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street; lot 18 by 95. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the following Brooklyn property: Four houses and lots on Tenth street, near Ainsley street, and one house and lot on Ninth street, south-east corner of Ainsley street.

Friday, Dec. 12.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Tenth street, north side, 94 feet west of Avenue A; lot 25 by 92.9. Also, similar sale, Wm. J. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 140 feet east of Second avenue; lot 20 by 100.11.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street; lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house with lease of lot, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, 196.8 feet south of Houston street; lot 18.9 by 88 by 18.11 by 88.4. Term of lease sixteen years with renewal; ground rent $300 per annum.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot on Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street; lot 25 by 90.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By W. H. Blackwell.

4-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 9th av., n. e. corner of 56th st.; lot 16.8x100.0	$26,000
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 3-story high-stoop brown-stone, house and lot, East 16th st., n. s., 35 ft. w. of 3d av.; lot 17x80	$12,300
1 3-story frame house and lot, East 105th st., s. s., 92 ft. e. of 3d av.; lot 18x100.9	8,500
By B. P. Fairchild.	
2 gore lots, w. 109th and 110th sts., between 10th and 11th avs.	$1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Willet st., No. 67, w. s., 25x100	$29,500
Norfolk st., n. w. s., 266.3 ft. s. w. of Houston st., 16.8x100	8,700
Prospect place, e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8 x59	16,000
16th st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x92	23,250
17th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 18x80; 36th st., s. s., 44 ft. e. of 2d av., 30.4x23.4	5,000
49d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 116.8x98.9	66,500
19th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d av., 113x103x97.6	12,000
51st st., n. s., 228 ft. w. of Lexington av., 19x100.5	30,000
Same property	30,000
112th st., s. s., 267 ft. w. of 1st av., 38x100.11	36,000
124th st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x100.11	50
LEASES.	
Windsor Hotel barber shop, &c., five years, per year, one year $2,500; four years	$3,000
3d av., s. e. corner 119th st., 3 5-12 years; per year	1,500
8th av., No. 22, two years; per year	1,440
Grand Central Hotel barber shop, five years; one year, $1,500; one year, $1,750; three years	2,000

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 35TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, in West 46th st., for sale, near 5th av., in fine order, and will be sold at a greatly reduced price. Possession at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot. 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, IN 33d st., near 5th av.—A full-front four-story handsomely-furnished house; possession immediately. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separate: size, 50x100; five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited: German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c., Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; and good situations ready immediately.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, a great selection of French and German servants, male and female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING, OR Waitress.—By a respectable young woman; is a good laundress; understands chamber-work thoroughly; is careful and very obliging; City or country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, active girl, well acquainted in the above duties; can make salads and take good care of silver; has several years' City references, and is willing to assist with the washing; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care of children; is willing and obliging; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse, or will assist with washing; prefers the country and has City and country references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing; three years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 213 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with an American family, as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 34th st.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR assist in washing.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; excellent meat, game, or fowl cook; roast, fried, boiled, &c.; soups, pastry, cakes, waffles, and many French dishes; creams, jellies; excellent bread baker, and all kinds of baking; City references; lady to be seen; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; expert at all kinds of family cooking, baking, pastry, &c.; perfectly neat in the kitchen; best City reference from last employer, with whom she lived seven years. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., millinery store.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY; IS A first-rate laundress, and well recommended; either City or country; can do either of the above capacities thoroughly; understands milk and butter, and is a first-class baker. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, tidy girls who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND HOUSE-MAID, &c.—By two English young women; thorough cook and washer and ironer, and a thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or general house-work; together or separate; City or country; wages to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl, who understands her business well; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; if needed, City or country; knows all about butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; very best City references; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS,	IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS,	GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS,	FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c.	SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO cooking or general house-work; an intelligent, respectful and economical servant, good cook, first-class washer and ironer; best references given; either City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; satisfactory references. Call at No. 309 7th av., near 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS SERVED with first-class families in London for many years; expert at meats, soups, dessert; excellent bread maker; good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, AS AN EXCELlent cook and baker; can be City recommended for honesty and sobriety; is careful and obliging; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands good family cooking; good reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor, for two days.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, strong, capable, and obliging, or as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of French and English cooking; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 313 East 59th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; will assist with washing, or as laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th st., store.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-class cook or waiter; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 332 West 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GERMAN GIRL, who speaks English, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 416 West 39th st., near 9th av., at Mrs. Steiger's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH EXCELlent City references; is excellent on soups and game, all kinds of made-up dishes and desserts. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN FRENCH COOK, WHO WILL do the coarse washing; Protestant; City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

FAMILIES

Wishing good servants at reduced wages, can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, for City or country; has very best references; is a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY HONEST, CAPAble Scotch girl as general servant, or will cook, wash, and iron in a good family; will go to any part of the country; New-England preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE Welsh girl, with good reference, as general servant; will make herself useful, and work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH, EFFICIENT English maid; a first-class hair-dresser; can cut and fit any suits; attend to a lady in her toilet with the best of taste; best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing.—By a respectable English Protestant young woman; French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and the doing up of all kinds of finery; no objections to a boarding-house; best of City references. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 107 West 49th st.; no charge.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; can do all kinds fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or as plain cook. Apply at No. 9 East 14th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN LAUNDRESS, FULLY experienced in fineries and fluting; Protestant; well recommended; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes to go out by the day; is a good laundress; good reference. Call at No. 549 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; solicits work to do; home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 61 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing by the day or week, or house cleaning. Call at No. 332 West 17th st.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.—CITY AND country ladies who wish to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THORoughly competent young woman who is fond and careful of children; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is willing to be generally useful; six years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 188 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT FRENCH PROTestant nurse, with the best of City references; has excellent management with grown children, and is principally an infants' nurse; is good in case of sickness, either for children or adults. Seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG French girl; speaks a little English; is very obliging; not high-minded about wages; fond of children, and plain seamstress; can give references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT French nurse with eight years' City reference; is excellent in her discipline with grown children. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL AS nurse for growing children; is a good family seamstress. Call or address No. 49 West 25th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and do plain sewing; can operate on a machine; can be well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 209 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer, willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 34 East 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress, or Nurse and Chamber-maid.—Highly recommended; nine years' City references; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make; experienced nurse; dress hair nicely; country or City, by a superior young woman. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and do dress-making. Call or address for two days No. 302 East 12th st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 35th st., near 5th av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY wishes young children to teach by the hour, or would take a class of boys in a school; terms moderate. Address Miss FORD, No. 100 West 48th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, highly recommended as being an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, and setting her table in style; can take a man's place, or as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as a very superior waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of taking a man's place at waiting; has about two years' City reference from her last place; City or county. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, salads, &c.; is competent to fill a man's place; best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL, AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front rooms.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WIDOWER WANTS a situation for his daughter in a respectable Protestant family, some one that would wish to adopt her for a number of years, or a place to make it her home; twelve years old, nice, healthy-looking child, with fair education. Call at No. 335 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant, (aged twenty-eight years,) who is not afraid to work; can take care of and drive horses, do farm-work, gardening, milk, care for cattle, tend fires, clean boots, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (married) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; can furnish seventeen years' reference; can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for S. R.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, faithful; very desirable driver; obliging, willing, and very respectable; thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent groom; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; has three years' reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 1,098 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHOSE references will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate; eleven years' City reference. Call or address W. W., Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; understands his business; can give best City reference. Call or address, for two days, D. B., No. 11 East 27th st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS,	COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN,	VALETS,
GARDENERS,	FARMERS, &c.,

French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

SERVANT, &c.—BY A HOLLANDER, AGED 37 years, thoroughly competent, as waiter in hotel or private family; also understands the duties of a general servant; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 38 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, who speaks some English; can build fires, attend furnace, sweep, clean boots, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wages low for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WITH GOOD REFerence or security. Address John Lochin, No. 67 Downing st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WHO UNderstands his duties thoroughly in all branches; is also willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for E. G.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who thoroughly understands his duties in every description; speaks several languages; can take whole charge of house or in a hotel; has the highest testimonials; is of good appearance. Address G. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended; lived five years in his last place; is a first-class waiter; lived in the best families in the City; understands his business thoroughly; City or country. Can be seen at 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN (SINGLE) as competent waiter; understands his business perfectly; has four years' City reference from his former place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has good City references. Address Williams, No. 208 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or as furnace tender in an iron foundry, by a young man [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

TOYS
O
Y
TOYS

In ADDITION to our LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of DRY GOODS for the HOLIDAY SEASON, we have OPENED a DEPARTMENT EXCLUSIVELY for the SALE of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. The Toys are of European and domestic manufacture. The assortment is LARGE and UNUSUALLY FINE, and has been placed with us to be ENTIRELY DISPOSED of BEFORE THE CLOSE of THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. COR. CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY,

IN ADDITION TO REDUCTIONS ALREADY MADE, WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON AT AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT. ON ALL PURCHASES!

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

SPECIAL PURCHASES
FOR CASH
OFFERED TO-DAY.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

RETAIL.

EXAMINE—105 Pieces of Black Silk Velvet just landed from Europe, at $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, 20 per cent. below last week's Prices, POSITIVELY. Mantilla Silk Velvets, $3 80, $4, $5, $6. up. Nearly all sold.

EXAMINE—Lot of all-Silk Gros Grain Ribbons in Resida, Olives, Greens, Drabs, Peacocks, Black, &c. Nos. 9 and 12 at 15c. per yard. Over 12,000 Pieces of the Richest all-Silk Gros Grains in every desirable Shade at 20c. and 25c. per yard. Sash Ribbons at 31c. 39c. 50c. 6 and 7 inch Sash Gros Grains at 50c., 75c., and 90c. All Silks—FULL LINE.

EXAMINE—Black Dress Silks at 75c., 95c., $1 05, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, up.

EXAMINE—Lace Department, FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

EXAMINE—Needlework, Embroideries, Sets, Linen Handkerchiefs, for HOLIDAYS.

EXAMINE—Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Gimps, and Fringes.

EXAMINE—Long Ostrich Feathers, from 45c. to $10. Ostrich Tips, 15c., 25c., 45c., up.

EXAMINE—OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. Merino Shirts and Drawers for Ladies, Misses, and Gents.

EXAMINE—Corsets, Bustles and Hoop Skirts.

EXAMINE—Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Fans, Ornaments, Jet Goods, Jewelry and SILVER WARE.

EXAMINE—Embroidered Worsted Patterns from 50c. up.

EXAMINE—Yankee Notions, Small Wares, Cutlery, Scissors, Sheffield Goods, Belts, &c., &c.

EXAMINE—500 Dozens of Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, and Neck Rufflings. Latest Styles.

EXAMINE—Bargains in Ready-made Underclothing.

Hats and Bonnets.

EXAMINE—Our New Holiday Shapes, NOW READY, American Felts at 25c. and 35c., all Colors. Finest Real French Felts, Every Color, at 50c., 60c., 65c. Fine Velveteen Hats at 50c., 75c., $1. Skating Turbans and Hats for Youths and Children at 25c., 30c., 50c., up. Round Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, Finest Qualities in this City, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up. Clearing out Balance of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, at $1, $1 50, $2. Less than Half Price.

EXAMINE—FUR STOCK
White Cony Caps Trimmed with Wing and Ear Tabs, 40c.
White Cony Sacques, $3 75.
Children's Skating Sets, $1 each.
150 Misses' Sets, Muff and Boa, $1 30 each.
Our Finer Sets from $10 to $1,000 will be found cheap.

EXAMINE—Hand-knitted and Woven Worsted Goods.
Gents' Jackets, $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
Hand-made Hoods and Infants' Caps, 25c., 50c., 63c., and 75c.
Sacques, Shawls, Nubias, and Leggings, Below Manufacturers' Cost.

EXAMINE—Lot of Velveteens at 25c., 35c., 50c.

EXAMINE—Lot of Black Velveteens at 35c. per yard.

EXAMINE—Balance of Two-Dollar Velveteens at 95c. per yard.

Monogram. New Kid Gloves. Edward.

2 Buttons, Navy Blues, Resida, Drabs, Slates, Invisible Greens, Browns, all the desirable Shades,

85 Cents the Pair.

3 buttons, same quality, $1 pair.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
1 button, all colors, 45 cents pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.

BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.
We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.
[illegible] No. 773 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

TOYS, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION EVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA. DOLLS, DOLLS,

Everything desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, HOLIDAY GIFTS,

HOLIDAY GIFTS, CAN BE FOUND AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO.

A CASH DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT.

is made on all purchases amounting to fifty cents and upward of the Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of our own importation. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the marked price.

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

TOYS This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of our importing direct and in such large quantities, we are enabled to make and sustain these low prices against any competition. DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LACE CURTAINS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, (bankrupt,) will offer this week, and continue until all are sold, the largest stock ever offered at retail at about one-half their value, consisting of

REAL LACE CURTAINS,

Finest quality manufactured, from $20 per pair upward.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $2 per pair upward.

VESTIBULE LACES, REAL AND NOTTINGHAM.

PLAIN, STRIPED, and FIGURED REPS, DAMASKS, SATINES, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, &c.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming, draperies, lambrequins, &c.

Curtain-loops and Bands in endless variety.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
Great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

P. S.—Great reduction in Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., in order to reduce stock.

Druggets of every description a specialty.

UNTIL JANUARY 1,

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

AND

SMOKING JACKETS, AT COST.

WE ALSO OFFER 300 DOZEN FINE READY-MADE

DRESS SHIRTS,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

FIRST QUALITY	$3 50	FORMER PRICE	$3 50
SECOND QUALITY	2 00	FORMER PRICE	3 00
THIRD QUALITY	1 75	FORMER PRICE	2 50

ROBERT F. SMITH,

NO. 779 BROADWAY, Bet. 9th and 10th sts.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade, LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of these now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and fitting [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

TWENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL GREETING.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW-YEAR,

(WHEN IT COMES.)

Our Stock of Dolls, the Largest and Most Complete yet exhibited, now ready.

Come early and select your

TOYS! TOYS!

Our purchases have been made directly from European and Home Manufacturers, therefore no intermediate profits charged.

Customers will find, as heretofore, a saving at least of 25 per cent. by purchasing here.

We have Toys for the Sitting Room, Parlor and Kitchen. Toys for the Millions. Stables, Groceries, Propellers, Steam Engines, Tool Chests, Bats, Balls, Drums, Horses, Asses, Mules, Sleighs, Carriages, Farm-yards, Villages, Dancing Clowns, Work-boxes, Writing Desks, Glove and handkerchief Boxes, Musical Instruments, Albums, Story Books, Stationery, and thousands of other things which

Santa Claus

will be happy to show his Patrons.

We advise those who can to purchase without delay. There has been no cessation to the continuous crowds daily frequenting this establishment since August. Those purchasing early will have the advantage of selecting from a completely assorted stock.

To Store-keepers, Fair Committees, and Sunday-school Managers a Special Discount allowed.

We repeat, our prices will be found lower than any house in the City.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Grand Street Cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.

Grand exhibition of

Toys and Holiday Goods,

at 20 to 50 per cent. reduction in prices.

Wax crying Dolls, 6c. to 50c.
Wax Dolls, two feet long, 50c.
Wax crying Dolls, with natural hair, 15c., 19c., 25c., to $10.
Boxes of Toys, in Rail Cars, Furniture, Building Blocks, Farms, Villages, Puzzles, Soldiers, Nine Pins, &c., from 25c. per box up.
Fancy Candy-boxes, 3c. to 25c.
Fancy Glove-boxes, 10c. to $3 50.
Fancy Work-boxes, 25c. to $25.
Russia Leather Goods.
Large assortment of Bronzes.
Fine Parian and Bisque.
Musical Boxes.
Musical Albums.
Swiss carved Goods.
Photographic Frames.
Mechanical and Musical Toys.
Jewel and Work Boxes.
Writing Desks, 50c. to $20.
Drums, Swords, Pianos, Horses, Banjos, Tigers, Whips, Ducks, Bears, Lions, Boats, Toads, Guns, Cats, Dogs, Deer, Calves, Fish.
Swiss carved Groups, 39c. to $12.
Swiss carved Brackets, 19c. up.
Swiss carved Cottages, 25c. up.
Swiss carved Match Safes, 12c. up.
Swiss carved Wall Pockets, 25c. up.
Crowing Roosters, Bleating Sheep, Quacking Ducks, Magic Lanterns, Grocery Stores, Woolly Dogs, Talking Babies, Mewing Cats, Barking Dogs, Livery Stables, Dolls' Houses, Woolly Sheep.
Furniture Sets, 25c. up.
China Tea Sets, 10c. to $7.
Fancy Watch Cases, 25c. up.
Bronze Ink Stands, 25c. up.
Albums, from 33c. to $12.
Russia Leather Boxes.
KINZEY'S Importer's Combination,
KINZEY'S Broadway, corner Ninth street.
Opening 150 Cases of Toys, on lower floor.
10,000 imported Chromos, in Gilt Frames, 15c., 25c., and 50c. less than frames cost.
Perfumeries, soaps, powders.
Portemonnaies, 10c. to $6.
Bags and Belts, 25c. to $10.
Fairs and schools supplied at a liberal discount.
Earrings, Belts, Buckles, Slides, Ornaments, Sets, Necklaces, Chains, in gilt, rubber, steel, and oxidized.
Panic Sale.
The Addie Kid Glove, two buttons, new shades, 50c.
Kid Gloves, one button, 25c.
French cloth Glove, 25c.
Silk Neckties, 10c., 15c., 25c., $1.
Silk Sashes, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Silk Bonnet Velvets, 75c. up.
Bonnet and lining Silks, 19c. up.
Bargains in Laces.
Bargains in Lace Goods.
Lots of Linen Collars, 3c. piece.
Lots Linen Cuffs, 10c. pair.
Closing embroidered Linen and Lace Sets, 25c.
Thousands of yards of Silk Fringes, 5c. yard up.
Beaded and Silk Gimps closing out 10c. yard up.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Hemstiched, 11c. up.
Embroidered Initials, 12½c. up.
Embroidered Hemstiched, 15c. up.
Gentlemen's all linen-hemmed, 17c. up.
Fine French embroidered, 25c., 31c., 42c., 49c., 75c., worth double.
100,000 yards rich gros grain, bonnet and sash Ribbons, at 50 cents on the dollar.
Gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Gros grain Ribbons, 17c., 19c., 25c.
Cord edge Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Sash Ribbons, 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c.
Flowers and Feathers closing.
French Flowers for vases.
Quantities of other goods closing out very low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st., and No. 66 East 9th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 5 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 5th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of [illegible] a surrounding population of about [illegible] to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,650,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $[illegible], and Private Real Estate valued at $[illegible].

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT, per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,
No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

U. S. AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty [illegible] years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants and corporations.

Execute orders for United States and [illegible] stocks, railroad bonds, and investment [illegible] estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HORACE MANUEL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 WALL ST.

Buy and sell on commission Gold and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. [illegible] lowed on balances.

At our counter we pay the [illegible] the asking price for gold, the rates [illegible] ported by tele-room indicators [illegible]

HORACE MANUEL,
Of the old firm of Robinson, Cox & Co., and [illegible] of Kenyon Cox & Co., [illegible]

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

8 per cent., half yearly, New-York, three years, [illegible] Dec. 1, 1873.

Also,

INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS,

7 3-10 per cent., halfyearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND OF THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK
bought and sold by W. C. FOOTE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

87	533	1,030	1,545	[illegible]
71	547	1,135	1,598	[illegible]
73	547	1,186	1,848	[illegible]
89	614	1,244	1,848	[illegible]
220	647	1,261	1,877	[illegible]
223	671	1,366	1,939	[illegible]
261	912	1,419	1,939	[illegible]
439	954	1,477	1,951	[illegible]
532	1,051	1,533	2,003	[illegible]

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, }
ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PAIGE, Notary Public, New-York County.

$250,000.—WATER-WORKS LOAN OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A safe and sure investment. No failure! No depreciation! No bankruptcy!

The second city (population 25,000) of importance in the State. An extensive manufacturing and business point.

Twenty-year Bonds, interest eight per cent., semi-annually in New-York; $500 and $1,000 Bonds for sale at par and accrued interest.

Circulars ready. Address
P. R. L. PEIRCE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dec. 7, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to [illegible] BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

WILL BUY, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, [illegible] New-York; principals only need apply. Address [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 13, East River, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, EVATT..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Wednesday, Dec. 24
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ, Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE..........DAURE, Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE, Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $100,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Wed., Dec. 10, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
Greece, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Thursday, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Macedonia....Wed., Dec. 10 | Anglia....Sat., Dec. 20
Elysia....Sat., Dec. 13 | Trinacria....Wed., Dec. 24
Castalia....Wed., Dec. 17 | California....Sat., Dec. 27

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 7.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 14.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........Dec. 19.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Dec. 9.
ATLAS..........Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct)..........Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered,)..........Dec. 13

GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 11.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at Mrs. S. B. Van Duzen's, No. 65 West 36th st., MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M. (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 6th......9 A. M.	Friday, 5th......8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......11 A. M.	Monday, 8th......8:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 10th, 8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FANCY FURS,

SLEIGH & LAP ROBES,

Elegant Seal-Skin Sacques, &c.

ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY,

DEC. 8, 9, AND 10,

At Grand Central Sales-rooms,

656 BROADWAY,

NEAR BOND ST.

The entire stock of a manufacturer lately deceased, all of which were made for strictly first-class trade, and fully guaranteed, will be sold without any reserve, to close the estate, by order of Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned Receivers of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, appointed under the order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will, in pursuance of an order of the said court, offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company had, or which the undersigned as Receivers now have, of, in, and to all that property in the City of New-York described as follows, namely: the pier with the buildings thereon erected, at the foot of Vesey street, in the City of New-York, being the north half or side of Pier No. twenty-three North River, and the south half or side of Pier No. twenty-four North River, the said property being held under a lease expiring on the 31st day of January, 1879, at a rent of sixteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The sale will be for cash, and the property transferred to the purchaser by the undersigned as Receivers without covenants or warranty.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN G. STEVENS, } Receivers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, STEAM ENGINE, &c.

MILLER & OGDEN, Auctioneers, will sell, by order of E. N. Miller, assignee of estate of S. Lagowitz & Co., in bankruptcy, on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the factory, Nos. 267, 269, 271 Washington street, in the City of Newark, N. J., all the stock, tools, machinery, fixtures, and furniture contained in said premises and appertaining to their business as manufacturers of carpet-bag frames, locks and trimmings, steam engines and boilers, hand-power and drop presses, engine and hand lathes, drills, power- and hand shears, tumbling barrel and connections, vises, forges, steel dies, and other miscellaneous tools and machinery, ex. pet-bag frames, and locks and materials for same, raw and in process of manufacture, iron safe, and office furniture. Also the right, title, and interest of said firm in a brick engine and boiler-house standing on said premises.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this post, at 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of December, 1873, a large quantity of the late uniform clothing, &c., (new,) pertaining to the United States Army, consisting of uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack-coats, lined and unlined; uniform hats and hat-trimmings, forage-caps, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash, the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

For further particulars apply until day of sale to LEWIS SMITH, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Jr., President.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Almeria Grapes, Malaga Oranges and Lemons, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Nelson on Pier No. 6 East River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, many fine editions of valuable and handsome books.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOKS, CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. People can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON THE MOST REAsonable terms, new clarences, harness and horses to match, and men in livery. Address I. FARMER'S stable, No. 128 West 31st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE. (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second and third floors, one connecting and two large rooms, handsomely furnished and sunny; house extra width, and rooms unusually large; table first class; prices moderate.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired. References.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor; also fourth floor rooms; table first-class; references. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st., near Broadway cars.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom to let to one or two gentlemen, without board; convenient to restaurants. No. 327 West 25th st.; ring bell twice.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A PARTY DESIRING superior accommodations, willing to pay a fair price for liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—HANDsome rooms to let, with board, on second and fourth floors; suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house strictly first class.

TO LET, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A LARGE PARlor floor; ample closets; private bath-room; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, CHARMINGLY FURnished, between 6th av. and Broadway, above 40th st., will be rented to dentist, physician, or other. Address L. A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

THREE LOVELY ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR above parlor, fire and light in each, to let, with or without board, (early dinner,) to gentlemen or family; references required. No. 147 West 45th st.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM AND SINGLE rooms, newly furnished, in private family, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs., private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price for families and gentlemen. Table d'Hote.

THIRTY FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, replete with every convenience for a family; private table; house strictly first-class. Address C. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

NO. 64 WEST 36TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th avs. Elegantly-furnished parlor floor and several third-story rooms; first-class board and accommodations; very reasonable price.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on second floor, also small room suitable for a single gentleman, with board, in a first-class house near 5th av.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

PLEASANT SUNNY FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 73 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS—TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av. House and location desirable in every respect.

GOOD-SIZED FRONT ROOM, WITH FIRE and gas, without board; family private. Call for three days at No. 72 West 11th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—EXCELLENT APARTments, en suite, private table and service; only by season or year; moderate prices; references.

BOARD—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECond-story back rooms, southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—ENGLISH FAMILY desires to let their second floor and one room on third floor, furnished, together or separate, with board.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN GILSEY HOUSE AND 5TH AV.—To let, with board, elegant rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.,

One large room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms on parlor floor; bath, closet, &c., with private table.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second-story front room, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Two rooms and one hall room to let, with board, handsomely furnished.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Comfortably furnished rooms, Southern exposure, with excellent table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A suite of rooms, with or without private table.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 47 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to single gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

MUSICAL.

Chickering

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung pianoforte; also, piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others, Mining properties negotiated. Real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: The United States Tea Company, No. 32 Vesey st.; J. H. Bewley, Secretary Universal Life Insurance Company. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—AN ACTIVE business young man (American) desires to engage with some established real estate broker as partner for some interest; is well-educated; handsome penman; willing to work hard, and can produce undoubted references. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Seventh week of THE COMEDY SERIES. TWO FAVORITE SERIES!

Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of COL. JOHN WHITE.

MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1873, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, Will be presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS

The FOURTH OF THE SERIES. Robertson's delightful modern comedy of HOME.

Col John White, as originally acted by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. Dorrison, as originally acted by him, Mr. John Gilbert

Capt. Mountraffe..........Mr. Edward Arnott
Bertie Thompson..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Pinchbeck..........Miss Katharine Rogers
Lucy Dorrison..........Miss Effie Germon
Dora Thornhough..........Miss Kate Bartlett

The performance will conclude with the amusing farce, by Thos. J. Williams, Esq., entitled ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, in which Messrs. Henry Becket, J. B. Polk, J. W. Carroll, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Kate Bartlett, and Estelle Rowe will appear.

A legitimate five-act comedy, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, written expressly for this theatre, is in preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Who will appear in Falconer's Irish Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled EILEEN OGE; or, DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 13, AT 1:30, EILEEN OGE.

BRYAN O'FARRELL..........MR. W. J. FLORENCE
BRIDGET MAGUIRE..........MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

With songs KILLARNEY and BARNEY O'HEA.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE but ONE of MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in the Original Drama, depicting American Western life, entitled KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Seats secured IN ADVANCE at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, the celebrated LINGARDS.

Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie, and their entire dramatic organization, in Alexandre Dumas' comedy drama, in five acts, presented for the first time in America, and entitled

DIANE!

Each evening the comedy will be supplemented by Mr. LINGARD'S new series of his famous SKETCHES, including GRAND IMPERSONATIONS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRITIES.

Hamilton Fish, Gen. Burriel, Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley, Commodore James Gordon Bennett, &c., and a caricature of the great caricaturist, THOMAS NAST, drawn on the stage in the presence of the audience.

SALVINI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT.

First time here Voltaire's great tragedy, ZAIRA.

SALVINI in his world-famous rôle, OROSMANES.

WEDNESDAY, first time the biblical tragedy, SAMSON. SALVINI in his most powerful rôle, SAMSON.

FRIDAY, Giacometti's historical drama, TORQUATO TASSO.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Private boxes, (four seats,) $10. Family circle, 50 cents. Seats can be had at box-office Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S

ONLY GENUINE WAX-WORKS!

BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, AT ST. PETER'S HALL, (mark the place,) West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ALL THE OLD FAVORITES, AND SOME NEW IRRESISTIBLE FIGURES!

For pure fun, nothing equals these Jarleys!

Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

JOSH BILLINGS,

THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,

Will deliver his side-spliting "Lektur," BUTY AND THE BEASTS! At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Come and laugh. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

(First appearance in New-York this season.)

NEW LECTURE: LABOR, TEMPERANCE AND WOMAN, at EAST SIDE HALL, 86th st. and 3d av., THIS EVENING, Dec. 8. Admission, 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,

Madison av., corner 45th st.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, in aid of the Sunday-school. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the theatre ticket office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., and Florence Sewing-machine Company, Union square, and at the doors on Monday evening.

A CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI (late Director of Italian opera) will resume lessons in singing on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. Patrons will please make immediate application.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR, No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN lessons. Apply Monday, Dec. 8, at No. 1,261 Broadway, near 31st st. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WOULD LIKE A SITuation as a teacher in a high grade school; can furnish satisfactory references. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,297 New-Haven, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM.

STEINWAY HALL

DEC. 10 AND DEC. 12

AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE DEC. 13 AT 1:30 P. M.

For the accommodation of those who could not attend BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS owing to previous engagements, for the last nights of the opera he will give Three Concerts this week—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS 25c. EXTRA.

Children under nine, half price.

Tickets at the Hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM AT THE RINK.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

HOLIDAY — SEASON

Owing to the universal desire to witness the wonderful combination, and the consequent thousands thronging the various departments, it is earnestly requested that ladies, children, and all who can do so, attend the afternoon exhibition, and avoid, in a measure, the crowds and excitement inseparable to evening entertainments. The great double-ring circus commences promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock daily. The inaugural GRAND ENTREE should be witnessed by every one. Admission, 50 cents. Go early.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15. Curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.

Only three nights and one matinée of the great French drama of THE MARBLE HEART.

Sculptor's Dream. Last nights. Last matinée. Thursday, Richard III. Friday, Enoch Arden. Monday, The Dead Heart.	Edwin Adams, the popular tragedian, in his unrivaled character of Phidias the Sculptor and Raphael the Artist.	Marble Heart. Last nights. Last matinée. Saturday, Richard III. Saturday, Marble Heart matinée. Dead Heart on Monday.

FRIDAY, last possible night of ENOCH ARDEN. SATURDAY, final matinée of MARBLE HEART. MONDAY, great original character of LANDRY, in the DEAD HEART. In preparation, the most astounding, startling, and altogether sensational Christmas pantomime and musical novelty ever produced on any stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

First week of the celebrated VOKES, in an entirely new fairy extravaganza, the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD; THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME. Produced with BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES, UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS. GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES. Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI. THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS. CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUS. BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION SCENE. The entire entertainment combining to form a SUPERB HOLIDAY SPECTACLE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of the eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and his own dramatic combination. MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9.

EVENING at 8. MR. JOHN E. OWENS in Coyne's comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and Owens' specialty of FORTY WINKS.	AFTERNOON at 2. Shakespeare's comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, cast to the strength of the Wood's Museum Company.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th HEIR AT LAW and FORTY WINKS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 12th and 13th, POOR GENTLEMAN and TOODLES.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M., Buckstone's comedy of MARRIED LIFE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15—The eminent Irish comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in the IRISH DETECTIVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP AND THE DEBUTANTE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management has the pleasure to announce the engagement FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, of the eminent actor, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, who will appear ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

ALL THE KNICKERBOCKERS

and everybody who can will attend the

LECTURE ON EMIGRATION,

by REV. M. COHEN STUART, of ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND,

for the benefit of a house of worship for the Hollanders in the City of New-York,

ON THE EVENING OF THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, IN THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, on 4th st., corner of Lafayette place, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at the door. Come early and secure a seat.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.

n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.

s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY De FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873.

PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street.

au4-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH E. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS, WALTER R. GILLETT, Executors.

au25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY, Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Administrator.

jy28-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

West 28th st., one door from Broadway. Begins at 8. Terminates before 11 every night. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may ALWAYS be secured one week in advance.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

Change of Bill. Brilliant programme for this week.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, (first time this season,) Dion Boucicault's superb comedy, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. G. F. De Vere, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 9 and 11, Mr. Frank Marshall's brilliant comedy, NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

Characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Lewis James, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10 and 12, and also for the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock, will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S original adaptation, ALIXE.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Lewis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Chapman, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Marie Gordon, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, (first time this season,) Boucicault's always favorite LONDON ASSURANCE.

Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

IN PREPARATION for speedy reproduction, with new scenes, new costumes, and several new and original effects and tableaus, Mr. Bronson Howard's dashing American comedy, entitled SARATOGA.

Also, in preparation for early production, An entirely new comedy.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 46,000 visitors during the two weeks last past!

MULTITUDES	HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN! EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THRONGING	HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
TO SEE	Illustrating the adventures of the Merry Hero on his travels. Roars of laughter every night from a myriad of delighted people.
G. L. FOX'S	RIGL SISTERS! JACKLEY TROUPE! MARTEN FAMILY! HERR LIND!
GREATEST	and an auxiliary force of over 300!
PANTOMIME!	

The Prince Docilian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX

*** Seats may always be secured in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday matinée at 1:30.

EVERY EVENING, Until further notice, the HIGHLY EMOTIONAL and BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, in five acts and six tableaus, LED ASTRAY!

Written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of London Assurance, Old Heads and Young Hearts, &c., &c.

This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, to embody the leading features of the company. COSTUMES, SCENERY, and PROPERTIES ALL NEW.

Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR DRAMA, GENEVA CROSS. DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LECTURES.

MRS. E. VANDERPOEL WILL LECTURE ON MONDAY, the 8th inst., at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st. Subject, "How Women Live in New-York." Mrs. WESTMORELAND, a Southern authoress, will be present, and read. Tickets 50 cents. Commences at 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN P. TODD, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Louis Decasse, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Louis Decasse, of County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE MATTER OF ELIAS HOTCHKISS, BANKrupt.—This is to give notice, that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elias Hotchkiss, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George W. Oakley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d8-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated, New-York, 21st November, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n24-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BEARNS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Bearns, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n24-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Oakley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL T. CORLIES, Assignee, No. 258 Washington street, New-York City.

d8-1aw3wM*

THE TAMMANY RING.

WILBOUR AND CORSON.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FRAUDULENT BILLS OF THE NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY, TRANSCRIPT ASSOCIATION, AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS' COMPANY.

In the days when the *Daily Transcript* was struggling for existence, and William M. Tweed was a bankrupt chair-maker, Charles E. Wilbour was a reporter on the staff of the New-York *Tribune*. Beyond the ownership of a share of *Tribune* stock, acquired through the generosity of the late Mr. Greeley, he had no other property. Soon after Tweed's advent to power Wilbour made his acquaintance and was kept in view until an opportunity should offer to use him as a means for tapping the City Treasury. The fight with and victory over the Young Democracy resulted in putting Tweed into the shoes of George W. McLean as Commissioner of Public Works. The unlimited opportunities for plunder which were then secured necessitated the employment of many tools. Wilbour was among the first to be selected. The "Boss" had already reason to be assured of his pliability and fitness for such a position. The *Transcript* was purchased, and Wilbour installed as one of the managers. The City advertising then began to be done by wholesale in the *Transcript*, and the printing office, from the humble beginning of Craighead, grew with wonderful rapidity. Having demonstrated the practicability of his scheme, Tweed let no grass grow under his feet until the New-York Printing Company was established in Centre street. Branch concerns sprung up like magic in Vandewater street, Worth street, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, and Twelfth street, near Third avenue. All the City printing was done by this company, under the supervision of Charles E. Wilbour. The advertising and printing having been thus secured, Tweed and his confrères set about making provision for the manufacture of all the City stationery, and pretty soon the Manufacturing Stationers' Company was organized and equipped, and in due time likewise placed under the supervision of Charles E. Wilbour. The shameless way in which the tax-payers were plundered through the agency of these two swindling concerns, is made apparent by the following figures, which were compiled from Controller Connolly's official report of County expenditures during the years 1869 and 1870, and a portion of 1871:

Date of Warrant.	To Whom Issued.	Amount.
	PRINTING.	
1869.		
March 8.	—New-York Printing Company, Third Volume Riot Damage Report	$7,301 50
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	14,427 50
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	16,944 50
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	15,554 00
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	12,981 10
May 24.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	8,999 74
May 24.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	18,907 69
May 24.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for County	12,090 12
July 10.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing and Engraving Stock Certificates	1,150 00
Aug. 4.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive and Judiciary Departments, May 8 to Dec. 31, 1868	127,589 65
Aug. 4.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	176,950 30
Aug. 4.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing of Official Canvass, 1868; documents, forms, and blanks for November election, 1868	31,623 55
Nov. 10.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for County Clerk's Office	8,505 00
Dec. 31.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing, furnishing Supplies, Blanks, &c., for Election, November, 1869	9,309 63
1870.		
Jan. 6.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Judiciary	$173,061 36
Jan. 7.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Board of Supervisors	191,865 62
April 26.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing Notices of Riot Damage Claims	8,389 50
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	12,272 03
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	103,500 03
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	103,407 65
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	10,293 53
Oct. 21.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Executive Department	88,257 54
Nov. 3.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing Legal Notices	32,500 00
Nov. 3.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing for Legislative Department	67,187 95
Dec. 12.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing Indexing Record for Surrogate's Office	65,000 00
1871.		
March 4.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing Maps of Second Ward for Tax Commissioners	$5,700 00
March 4.	—New-York Printing Company, for Copying and Printing "Les Prendens" in County Clerk's Office, to Oct. 5, '70	7,500 00
March 31.	—New-York Printing Company, Printing Maps	10,000 00
Total		$1,341,269 49
	STATIONERY.	
1869.		
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	$4,347 49
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,861 69
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,909 24
May 20.	—New-York Printing Company, Blank-books	3,833 24
Aug. 4.	—New-York Printing Company, Stationery	40,176 18
1870.		
Jan. 8.	—New-York Printing Company, for Supervisors	43,815 09
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, for County	39,318 64
June 7.	—New-York Printing Company, for County	21,244 09
Nov. 3.	—New-York Printing Company, for County	63,210 55
1871.		
May 3.	—New-York Printing Company, for County	11,003 84
Total		$234,720 05
1869.		
May 20.	—The Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery furnished the County from Jan. 4 to 28, 1869	$4,139 55
May 20.	—The Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery furnished the County from Feb. 2 to 22, 1869	6,646 60
1870.		
Jan. 19.	—Manufacturing Stationers' Company, March 1 to April 28, 1869	12,534 45
June 7.	—Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Stationery, 1870	15,841 55
June 7.	—Manufacturing Stationers' Company, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	43,479 81
1871.		
March 4.	—Manufacturing Stationers' Company, from April 23 to May 27, 1870	18,780 45
May 3.	—Manufacturing Stationers' Company, for County	4,398 80
Total		$97,881 21
	ADVERTISING.	
1869.	*Transcript* Association	$61,968 98
1870.	*Transcript* Association	65,766 78
Total		$127,735 76
	RECAPITULATION.	
Total for printing		$1,341,269 49
Total for stationery		332,601 26
Total for advertising		127,735 76
Grand total		$1,801,606 51

Previous to the 11th of September, 1871, it was popularly supposed that William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, and A. Oakey Hall were the chief stock-owners in the New-York Printing Company, *Transcript* Association, and Manufacturing Stationers' Company, but upon that day, each of these persons, in affidavits submitted to Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, disclaimed all connection therewith. Charles E. Wilbour, in an affidavit then submitted, declared himself to be the President of the several companies mentioned in the complaint of Mr. John Foley. He also declared that neither Tweed, Connolly, nor Hall was a member of any of the associations; that Tweed had once been a stock-holder in the New-York Printing Company, but had disposed of his interest in April, 1870. Wilbour's responsibility for the fraudulent charges which appear in the foregoing statement of account is obvious.

On the 15th of December, 1871, the New-York Printing Company's works were seized by the Sheriff for an overdue bill held by the Ocean Bank, and were sold on the 26th of January, 1872. Their usefulness as machines for tapping the City Treasury having been destroyed by the exposures of THE TIMES, it was considered better to allow them, for appearance sake, to pass into other hands. As soon as a Grand Jury was found to indict Tweed, Hall, Connolly, Sweeny, Genet, and others of the Ring, (February, 1872,) Charles E. Wilbour, fearing similar treatment, left the City for a Western retreat. The excitement which was created by the arrest of the principals was so great that he and his deeds were for the time being forgotten. Believing that they would fade from memory altogether, he ventured to return to his old haunts, and is now quietly enjoying the plunder which Tweed enabled him to pocket.

CORNELIUS CORSON.

Cornelius Corson began his career in the office of the New-York *Evening Express*. He worked first at the case as a printer, was subsequently promoted to the foremanship, and finally became a reporter. While filling the latter position he gave evidence of his talent for jobbery. He made friendly advances to the members of the City Council, and was rewarded by an appropriation of $200. The custom of giving reporters a certain sum per year was introduced through his influence, and was continued for many years. The *Express* was paying him about $5 per week. After a little further attention to the "speeches" of the Common Councilmen he was appointed Clerk of committees. He had numerous opportunities afforded him to "pick up crumbs," and was not slow to take advantage of them. During the rebellion he made $20,000 by enlisting recruits for the army. A part of this amount he used in the purchase of the *Transcript*. He had previously met William M. Tweed, and the two became fast friends. Tweed was then chiefly celebrated for his qualities as a fireman. When he attained the position of Deputy Street Commissioner, and afterward of Commissioner of Public Works, he kept his eye on Corson and the *Transcript*, and very soon became pecuniarily interested in the publication of the latter. Corson's pliability was better to Tweed than that of Wilbour, and, as a consequence, his co-operation was first sought. Indeed, he speedily became invaluable to the "Boss." He was his private Secretary, and the Captain of his Jackmen. His appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Elections and Secretary of the Board of Apportionment were due to Tweed's influence.

While he occupied these and various other offices, he was interested in the New-York Printing Company, *Transcript* Association, and Manufacturing Stationers' Company. His position in each company was that of Vice President. In a few years he acquired a very large fortune. With a portion of it he purchased a considerable tract of land in Westchester County, and furnished an old mansion in princely style. His stables were the finest in the neighborhood. Over the stables for the horses were three floors, each fitted "without regard to cost." There were upholstered billiard-rooms, a studio, a museum, and, crowning all, an observatory, which was chiefly used, no doubt, for a cooling room for the vulgar rogues who swilled punch in the stables. Tweed's power in the Legislature enabled Corson to obtain control of some miles of boulevards in Westchester, to the consternation of property-owners. He owned a newspaper, supplied the funds for the successful "running" of a church, owned two banks, and was trying to get the nomination for State Senator and the commission of a Colonel, when the TIMES' attacks broke the Tammany Ring, and put the thieves to flight. He was also about to erect a $200,000 mansion near Mount Vernon, close to his then residence. When the first indictments were procured against Tweed, Hall, Connolly & Co., he, like Wilbour, began to have fears, and was reported to have fled from the State. Under the influence of the belief which shaped the actions of Wilbour, he, too, doubtless, returned to his family, and has since been disposing of his property in such a way that he may be prepared to face the law should it overtake him at last. He is equally guilty with Wilbour of robbing the tax-payers by means of the fraudulent charges for work done by the New-York Printing Company, *Transcript* Association, and Manufacturing Stationers' Company.

RAHWAY'S LOW FINANCES.

The tax-payers of Rahway are afraid that their city is in danger of bankruptcy on account of the neglect of the city authorities and the indifference of citizens themselves. The Common Council has not met for six weeks, and the reason assigned is, that the city has no money and no income. When questioned as to the failure to meet last week, one of the members stated that there were claims against the city and no money to meet them so that it was useless for them to come together; they had no means of securing funds, and no good would be gained by meeting and ordering fictitious payments. The debt of the city is greatly in excess of its assets, and it has no further power to order the issue of bonds. The liabilities, it is estimated, reach $1,000,000, while the property owned does not greatly exceed $350,000. The new water works cost $300,000, and beyond this the city owns little or no property besides its school buildings and two engine houses, valued probably at $50,000. Most of the fire engines have been disposed of since the introduction of the pressure water works. Some of the engine houses are still used. The station-house and the city offices are all rented, and the building known as the City Hall, used by the Common Council, Board of Education, and for other purposes, belongs to and is partly occupied by the Savings Bank. Only a very small portion of what is here included in the $1,000,000 of indebtedness is covered by the obligations on property for improvement assessments, and almost the whole stands as debt without assets. The people are only just discovering their position, and the inactivity of the authorities is severely criticised. Probably during the present week a public meeting will be called to take some action looking to the preservation of the city from bankruptcy, as some of the creditors are pressing their claims, but it is not likely that any effective steps can be taken until the meeting of the Legislature.

WALL STREET AFFAIRS.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

GENERAL TOPICS OF THE WEEK—A SWINDLER'S CAPITAL.

The past week has witnessed further substantial progress in the work of recuperation in Wall street, and in all parts of the country. From every quarter encouraging reports come in of the restoration of confidence and the resumption of business. The improved movement in the prices of railroad securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange continues, the rise in the past week being more marked than at any time since the beginning of the panic, in September. The rise is but the natural result of the return of capital to its legitimate channels, and prices are gradually working back to the current quotations before the financial disturbance began. It is the opinion of the best judges that it is a long time since an advance in stocks has been so healthy and natural. There are no cliques in the market, and the owners of stocks are not willing to sell, it being obvious that with the vast accumulation of money at this centre, together with the payments, by Secretary Richardson, from the greenback reserve, speculation cannot but be on the up-road side. Hence, as new buyers come in, there is a strong advance in the prices of securities, governed by the law of supply and demand.

About $3,000,000 of the greenback reserve have been already paid out, and latterly the disbursements have been largely increased by the measures taken in anticipation of trouble with Spain. As the preparations for war are not at all lessened, although prospects of a peaceful settlement of the vexed questions are not improbable, it is likely that the $44,000,000 reserve will be still further encroached upon to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. The immediate future, then, so far as the financial prosperity of the country is concerned, seems bright. A greater supply of money will certainly set business moving in its accustomed channels, and heal up the wounds inflicted by the panic. As monetary stringency brought about the trouble, so easy money will restore confidence and enhance prices. With the resumption of the Union Trust Company, which took place last week, it may be said that almost the last vestige of the panic (so far as Wall street is concerned) has passed away. In fact, it is already being remarked that we have had no financial disturbance affecting the whole country seriously, only a "big Wall street scare." As a proof of this, parties cite the rapidity with which prices rebound to their former level, and the further indisputable fact that the country, as a whole, was never so rich and prosperous as when the panic began; business men of long experience give it as their opinion that the coming year will be one of the most prosperous for a long time; merchants and manufacturers have light stocks on hand, while the increasing population requires a much greater consumption. The surplus of cotton and breadstuffs from the bountiful harvests of the present year are all wanted abroad at good prices, which will make money plenty South and West, and give a large Winter traffic to all the leading railroads from now until next Spring. This will bring money into the country, and the decreased imports of goods will help retain it. An important feature affecting the railroad interests in Wall street is the well known fact that early in January there will be disbursed in this City an amount of interest and dividends variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars, which has heretofore been attracted into railroad schemes for developing new regions of the country. As these are now dead with no possibility of resurrection for a long time, this large amount of interest accumulation will go into Wall street for investment in the current securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange, thus making a large and perfectly natural demand for stocks and bonds from parties who buy for investment, and take their purchases out of the street.

War with Cuba has ceased to have any perceptible effect upon the prices of securities, and should war actually ensue it will probably add to the rapidity of the present advance, as it will necessitate the more sudden unloosing of the remainder of the $44,000,000 reserve.

An interesting contest is going on in Pacific Mail stock, and much interest is manifested in the street as to the result. Some of the leading directors are said to be on the "bear" side, and other operators of wealth and prominence are buying freely.

The panic has put an end to unwarranted building of railroads in unsettled portions of the country, and it would be well if as strong a check should be given to extension of banking business upon a hazardous basis. One of the cases which has come prominently to light in connection with numerous lesser disclosures, is that of Edward Winship, who started a banking-house several years ago upon an original plan, something like that of Miss Spitzpeder, who achieved notoriety in Germany by the Duchaer system of banks. Edward Winship, a man of middle age, of plain address, and of an easy conscience, took up his business abode in the Wall street community about four years ago. His purse was light. He had little to lose and everything to gain. A short experience in the Custom-house and Post Office gave him an insight into the chronic impecuniosity of a large number of the employes and of the methods to which they resorted to make ends meet. Here he discovered a brilliant opening, and immediately set to work to make the most of it. His first move was the establishment of an office. An office in Wall street is something. Fit it up well and a greater point is gained. Winship's idea was to give his concern the appearance of wealth and solidity. So he introduced a mammoth safe and expensive desks and railings of black walnut and hard woods, tastefully wrought. The floors were made comfortable and sightly with rich carpets. He had a business office, an inner one, and an audience room further back. The trap was nicely constructed, and the bait hung in the way of numerous advertisements, designed to induce unwary parties to call and nibble. Custom-house brokers and employes, Post Office clerks, and small salaried men down town were offered large interest on the money which they wished to lay by until needed, and those same people who wished an advance upon their salaries were accommodated at rates ranging from five to fifteen per cent. a month. The bait took. There were numerous depositors who left their money in Winship's keeping, expecting to double it in six months or a year. There were many needy ones who paid ruinous shaves; so the business went on. Everybody who left money found it increasing so rapidly that they took no pains to draw it out. Those who borrowed paid unmercifully for temporary accommodation. Winship's business increased. His offices were in the best part of Broad street, and very handy. His clerks were obsequious, and danced attendance upon customers, too, in a way that delighted every heart. No man's deposit was so small that it was not accepted, and no call for money was refused if security were forthcoming. Winship's customers grew more numerous, and once in a while a "gudgeon" of larger calibre presented himself. Winship never flinched from receiving a deposit, no matter how large, so when an old stager from Boston dropped in one day and left $58,000 to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per month, he found Winship ready and willing to accept the trust, and the investor went away calculating on his prospective profits. Several parties of large means left their cash surplus with Winship, and he behaved nobly in taking their money. When some of the original depositors called for their money and interest, Winship paid in full out of the deposits of the later customers, and, thus keeping up his credit, everything went on swimmingly. Winship appeared to the public outside the office in the character of a capitalist and a well-to-do operator. His habits were not irreproachable, although little was said, as long as his customers did not know that ere long they would figure as his dupes. Winship had a passion for wine and horseflesh and a fine residence. He kept six horses, several carriages, and a pack of hounds at his magnificent residence on Staten Island. His wife did not preside over his festivities at this Tompkinsville establishment. This financier could not live in one house any more than thrive on a single customer, and so he maintained a City residence uptown in a fashionable locality. His wife lived there. Winship divided his time outside of office hours between the Staten Island and New-York establishment. His domestic relations are said to have been unpleasant. His business had been conducted without interruption for four years when the panic took hold of the street. A great many solid houses went by the board and unsound ones were badly shaken. Winship's Broad street office was extinguished. It was some time before it was known. People who had money there (and there were a great many of them) were notified by mail that the concern could not pay, and a meeting of the creditors was called for a certain afternoon. Most of them got round in time and expressed a desire to see Winship and "fix up things." Winship had gone away and up to this time he has not returned. A great many people are afraid he will never return. The idea in the main is correct. The assets in the concern were not large. A few postage stamps, some ink and mucilage, the office furniture, and many unpaid bills comprised the bulk. These were seized by the Sheriff, and the people who wanted a half or three-quarters of a million of dollars which had been deposited are looking around for Winship. His residences at Staten Island and in New-York are said to be unavailable to his creditors. There are a great many "Winships" in the "street," and it would be better for the public if they were found out before money is deposited with them than afterward.

The item in Sunday's issue referring to the National Trust Company, and stating that a petition had been filed by the President and Trustees to throw its Cashier into bankruptcy, related to the National Trust Company of Pittsburg, and not to that of New-York. The latter company does not operate in those articles which led the Pittsburg concern into its troubles.

STREET CLEANING.

The claim of John L. Brown against the City, for services in street cleaning, which has already been the subject of much litigation in the courts, has again come up for determination before Charles H. Winfield, Esq., as Referee. The action is brought to recover the sum of $86,000, alleged to be due the plaintiff for extra street cleaning done during the months of July, August, and September, 1871, under direction of the street-cleaning Commissioner. Before the commencement of this action, plaintiff commenced proceedings in the form of an application for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the claim. A feigned issue was created, and the matter tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, and the result being adverse to plaintiff, the application for a mandamus was denied. In the present action it is sought to recover against the City upon the theory of a contract at a fixed price of $30,000 per month. Upon the matter coming up before the Referee, Mr. M. L. Townsend, on behalf of the City, moved for a nonsuit on the following grounds:

1. That there was no evidence of a contract between the plaintiff and the City.
2. That the papers produced by the plaintiff, and presented to the Controller as the basis of the claim against the City for extra street-cleaning, were fraudulent on their face—the certificate attached thereto certifying that the work had been done in the months of July and August, bearing date June 15, and that the Mayor had no right to audit the bill based upon that certificate.
3. That there was no proof that the work had been done, or of its value. The Referee reserved his decision on the motion. Quite an array of counsel appear in the contest, Messrs. John H. White and M. L. Townsend representing the City, and Messrs. Oliver C. West, S. W. Fullerton, and John H. Strahan the plaintiff.

VILLE DU HAVRE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A memorial service for the death of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bininger, who was lost on the Ville Du Havre, was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue. The unfortunate lady was the wife of Abraham Bininger, and a daughter of Lorenzo Draper, and was widely known and much esteemed. The church was crowded, and the services were very impressive. Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith officiated, and was assisted by Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Grace Church, Whitestone, Long Island, where Mrs. Bininger had resided for some time. After a sad procession of the relatives and friends of the deceased, among whom were Mr. Abraham Bininger and his brother, Mr. C. C. Waite, of the Brevoort House, and wife, and Dr. H. Smith, had taken their seats, the usual Episcopal ceremonies began. The ritual being chanted by the choir, Dr. Smith preached the funeral sermon, and in it made reference to several disasters similar to the loss of the Ville du Havre, by which the Church had been deprived of valued members. He had known Mrs. Bininger, he said, for fourteen years as one of his parishioners, and she was a dear friend of his family. He spoke of the deceased as one possessed of real Christian virtues, and universally beloved for her many social and domestic qualities. Her friends, he said, were denied the privilege of performing funeral rites over her body, but God had provided her with a tomb. No grander mausoleum than the ocean could be created by man.

"I would not live alway" and "Jesus, lover of my soul," were the two hymns selected for the occasion, and they were sung with great feeling by the choir. Everybody present was sadly impressed, and appeared to sympathize deeply with the relatives of the dead in their bereavement.

WORK FOR NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

The following application will be made to the next New-Jersey Legislature for an act to annex portions of Westfield and Plainfield, in Union County, to the township of Clark; to incorporate the Middlesex Agricultural Association; for a charter for a bank of discounts and deposits in Plainfield; for a new county to include portions of Union, Somerville, and Middlesex Counties; to authorize Somerville to issue bonds for the construction of water works; for a supplement to the charter of Newton, abolishing the office of Superintendent of Streets and Sewers; to incorporate the Woodbury Town Hall Association; for a supplement to the Gloucester Savings Institution; to form a new county called Hadon, to include the townships of Waterford, Winslow, Gloucester, Centre, Haddon, Delaware, and a part of Stockton township, now in Camden County; to empower the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company to dispose of that portion of the road which lies between Jamesburg and Monmouth Junction; for a supplement to the charter of Freehold, authorizing the issue of bonds for the purchase of a fire-engine and other apparatus; to incorporate a company, with a capital of $500,000, to construct a canal between the Raritan and Delaware Rivers, of sufficient dimensions to admit of the sailing of steam crafts between New-York and Philadelphia, via New-Brunswick; to incorporate a bank at Keyport, with a capital of $100,000; to incorporate a savings institution at Long Branch; and for a division of Monmouth County, the new county to be known as Navesink.

LECTURES ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

Josh Billings lectures to-night on "Buty and the Beasts," in St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Mrs. Vanderpoel lectures to-night on "How Women Live," in Robinson Hall, East Sixteenth street.

Dr. Wm. F. Thoms lectures to-night at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, on "The Loss of the Ville du Havre, the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, and the Lane Route for European Steam-ships."

There will be a reception at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this evening.

Right Rev. Dr. Tozer, late Missionary Bishop at Zanzibar, Africa, will lecture at Trinity Church House on Tuesday evening.

Wendell Phillips, by invitation of St. Stephen's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, will lecture on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the poor. His postponed lecture of the Galaxy course will be delivered on Saturday evening in Association Hall.

Dr. Felix Adler lectures to-night at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, on "Brahma."

Major Gen. O. O. Howard lectures to-night on "The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg," in the new Greenpoint Presbyterian Church.

Very Rev. P. Byrne lectures to-night at the Cooper Institute on "Total Abstinence Association under Catholic Teaching."

Wendell Phillips lectures to-night on "Labor, Temperance, and Woman," in the course of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association, at East-Side Hall, Third avenue and Eightieth street.

Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, Rotterdam, Holland, will lecture to-morrow evening in the Dutch Reformed Church, Fourth street, corner of Lafayette place, for the benefit of a house of worship for the Hollanders in this City.

Rev. George J. Mingins (Superintendent of City Missions) will lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, near Eighth, on "The True and The False," in aid of the Free Dormitory for Women.

AN AMERICAN WHALER LOST.

Letters received in Southampton, Long Island, from Capt. White, commanding the New-Bedford whaling bark Courser, announce the loss of that vessel off the coast of Chili, about twenty-five miles from Talcahuano, on the morning of Oct. 26, by being run into by the British steamer Italia, from Liverpool. She was towed to port by the steamer, full of water. She was valued at $36,000, and insured for $34,000, and is supposed to have had on board about 600 barrels of sperm oil, most of which would of course be saved. The officers and crew had only time to clear away two boats, in which they escaped, with only what they had on, but they were subsequently picked up by the steamer and taken to Talcahuano. Mrs. White, the Captain's wife, who was on board, was seriously but not dangerously hurt at the time of the collision, and the first officer, John R. Rogers, also of Southampton, was considerably injured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. Wendell Phillips will deliver his first lecture of this season in this City this evening, at the East-side Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. His subject is "Labor, Temperance, and Woman," and is said to be one of his best efforts. A crowded house is looked for.

BROOKLYN.

While pursuing a thief who had stolen a horse-blanket, on Saturday evening, Officer Regan slipped on the sidewalk, fell, and broke his left leg in two places.

Late on Saturday night Patrick McGlenn, aged seventy-three, while under the influence of liquor, walked into Bushwick Creek. He was rescued from drowning by Officer Hennessey, of the Seventh Precinct.

John Graham, a workman, was killed at the Navy-yard yesterday. The engineer set the engines in motion while Graham was cleaning the machinery, and the piston striking him in the breast, killed him instantly. The body was removed to his home, No. 141 Avenue D, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph Vanderbilt, of Northport, has been appointed by Gov. Dix as Wreckmaster for that place.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Schools of Long Island City shows that the total receipts for the past year from taxes, &c., including a balance of over $2,000 on hand, was $26,545 01. The number of schools is 3; teachers employed, 34; children of school age in the city, 4,470; number attending school, 2,850; average attendance, 1,339.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. Richardson, Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen of Edgewater, died yesterday at his residence in Stapleton after a brief illness.

NEW-JERSEY.

Receipts from taxes in Orange during the past two months were $23,756 09.

The new building designed for a small-pox hospital in Newark has just been completed.

The Paterson Register of Vital Statistics reports fourteen deaths during the present month.

The Monmouth County Poultry Society has offered $200 in cash premiums for the production of the best stock.

Eleven fires in Newark during the past month involved a loss of $19,945, on which there was an insurance of $19,000.

The town of Bellevill will issue bonds to the amount of $70,000, to pay for the laying of a Belgian pavement in William street.

The fair in aid of the Newark Home for Aged Women will begin to-night at the Rink, where the Industrial Exhibition was lately held.

The Committee of One Hundred appointed to investigate the accounts of Newark's financial officers will hold an adjourned meeting to-night.

Among the applications to be made to the next Legislature will be one to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of Long Branch.

A man named Fitzpatrick, employed on Broad street, Newark, while gunning yesterday, had his hand blown off by the accidental explosion of his gun.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in the Jersey City Tabernacle on the 18th inst., which will be his first appearance in thirteen years as a lecturer in that city.

The new M. E. Church at East Newark was dedicated yesterday. Services were held morning, afternoon, and evening, when Rev. Dr. Dashiel preached to large audiences.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, the consecration of the diocese to "The Sacred Heart of Jesus" will take place to-day, and extensive preparations have been made for the imposing ceremonies.

Orders have been issued by the Erie Railway Company, instructing engineers on both passenger and freight trains to run through the City of Paterson at a lower rate of speed than has heretofore been customary.

The Fifth Avenue Bridge over the Passaic, connecting Passaic and Bergen Counties, has been completed at a cost of $9,560, and accepted by the Joint Committee of the Boards of Freeholders of the two counties.

The Sussex County Grand Jury are now examining charges against witnesses at trials during previous terms, who are said to have been bribed to defeat the efforts of the Prosecuting Attorney by failing to give important evidence in their possession.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING.

The carriage manufacturing interests of New-Jersey are centered at Rahway, where almost every one is more or less directly interested in the trade, and where there are a very large number of shops. The trade, during the last three or four years, has been gradually recovering from the prostration caused by the stoppage of business relations with the South at the opening of the war, and at the beginning of the financial crisis the employers thought they should be able to hold out at least till Spring. This they have not been able to do, and most of the shops have been closed. The smaller operators have been able, until recently, to do a greater amount of work in proportion to their averages than the larger ones, but now the majority have been obliged to stop entirely. Of the three largest manufacturers, Erastus Woodruff alone has been able to retain his full force, though, of course, at reduced hours. Denman (formerly Denman & Freeman) and Hatfield & Jackson have ceased work, and only retain a sufficient number of hands, generally apprentices, to keep the stock on hand from becoming damaged. All the spoke, rim, and hub manufacturers, the trimmers and leather workers, depending, as they do, upon the carriage manufacturers for their trade, have been obliged to suspend work. The carriage trade, and especially as centred in this city, has heretofore been one of the most important industries of the State.

THE PASSAIC COUNCILMAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services of Councilman George McLean, of Passaic, who was killed by the fall of Speer's new building, Thursday, took place yesterday. The Common Council and the Fire Department were in attendance, and the pall-bearers were mostly selected from the members of the former. The body of deceased was taken to the new St. George's M. E. Church, adjoining his late residence, where the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lewis, of the First Presbyterian Church, assisted by other clergymen of the village. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the body was conveyed to the house, where it will remain until its removal to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment to-day.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

A woman jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Farragut about 9:30 o'clock last night, on the trip from Brooklyn to this side. She was unaccompanied, and no one on the boat identified her. She was about thirty-five years old, and wore a black and white plaid shawl. It was undoubtedly a suicide, as she was seen to walk deliberately to the chain, stoop under it, and throw herself into the water. The ferry-boat was stopped and remained near the spot for some minutes, but no boat was lowered or other effort made to rescue her. She sank almost immediately.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Work was continued at the navy-yard yesterday as usual, but no visitors were permitted to enter. The Colorado, which was to have dropped down the stream to the Battery on Saturday night, was found to be fast in the mud when an attempt was made to move her. Capt. Ransom, owing to this circumstance, was obliged to wait for the flood tide, which served shortly before noon yesterday. No attempt has been made to raise the coal-barge Upland from its place in front of the dry-dock yet, but it is understood the American Wrecking Company will commence work on it to-morrow.

THE WORKING MEN.

The Central Council and a number of delegates from the different organizations in this City met yesterday evening at Munsinger's Hall, in Thirty-second street, for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee which had been appointed to decide whether or not a parade of the working classes would be desirable. George Cavanagh, the President of the Central Council, was Chairman. There was a small attendance of Germans and French, and a sprinkling of the members of the Federal Council of the Internationals. The committee reported favorably in regard to the parade, stating that just after the holding of a mass meeting at Cooper Institute the parade would have great effect.

Mr. Cohen, of the plumbers, said the committee were deceived; there would be no parade for the reason that the names of prominent Internationalists had been signed to the call. In consequence of this the bricklayers had withdrawn their delegation. He believed the issuing of the call at the last meeting would seriously interfere with the working of the Central Council. He moved that the parade of the working men be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Ward believed that any attempt to have a parade in which the trades organizations refused to take part would be useless.

Mr. James said the tradesmen knew well that the Committee was in collusion with the Communists, and the tradesmen deserted that party.

George Blair, Secretary, said he regretted the action of the working men, and that they did not know what was for their benefit. Internationalism would be the salvation of the working classes yet; but they were not educated so as to understand the question. The Germans and French, owing to compulsory education in their countries, had been educated thoroughly and knew Internationalism in all its bearings.

The motion was put and carried.

THE STRIKE OF THE TRAIN HANDS.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE ON THE COAL TRADE—A SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The difficulty which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is at present experiencing, by the strike of its train hands and miners, is very seriously affecting the coal trade along the line between Port Richmond and the coal mining districts. Usually there are between fifty and sixty heavily loaded trains, averaging eighty cars each, passing between the Falls of Schuylkill and the Port Richmond piers daily, but not one-fifth of that number now passes over the road. It is feared that the disturbance will seriously interrupt the shipments of coal purchased by the Government for the Naval Department. As has already been reported, the dissatisfaction regarding the ten per cent. reduction of wages is prevalent among all the employes of the company, and there is at present strong indications that the strike will become general in the mining and transportation departments. The majority of the train hands now employed are boys. It is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading Company, having failed in the endeavor to force certain representative coal companies into the "combination," have taken this means of a ten per cent. reduction to largely decrease production, and, then, after coal becomes scarce in the cities, to "regulate prices." As the monopoly purchased a large amount of coal at the Scranton trade sale in New-York, recently, the two facts are combined by the knowing ones, and the conclusion arrived at that prices will be "forced" soon. A statement made by the company, that "they had made preparations for this strike," looks somewhat suspicious, and as though a "trade movement" was intended.

PERSONAL.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Judge Charles Daniels, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Signor Salvini is at the Union Square Hotel.

Major G. R. Hamilton, of the British Army, and Col. John Mason Brown, of Louisville, are at the Brevoort House.

Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and Lieut. Col. Ommanny, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas; Ex-Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska, and Hon. T. C. Platt, member of Congress, of Owego, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

The furniture on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 422 West Thirty-second street, occupied by Joseph Tilton, was damaged $200 by fire yesterday. The building, owned by P. McFurning, was damaged.... A slight fire occurred in the basement of Grace Chapel yesterday.... George. Haggerty's lock factory, No. 803 Third avenue, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday; insured for $1,000 in the Bowery. Loss on stock, $400; insured for $2,000 in the Park and Adriatic Companies.

[Advertisement.]

TO BUY FURS AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant, and his prices low. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises...8:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:38 | Gov.Island.11:27 | Hell Gate..12:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ontario, Patterson, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Principessa, Margherita di Pimente, (Ital.,) Melfino, Cork 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Pearl, Ryder, of and 4 ds. from Boston, to master. Will load for Smyrna.

Bark G. P. Payzant, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dewis, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Minerva, (of New-Bedford,) Rainey, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Eagle, Blakslee & Smythe.

Bark Suez, (Ital.,) Cuomo, Cadiz 75 ds., with wine, &c., to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Oberburgermeister Von Winter, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Barrow 75 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Kermoine, (of Liverpool,) Lavers, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Nov. 5, in lon. 35 12.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Aaro, Dunkirk 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Maggie, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Olave, Bras D'Or, C. B., 35 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.—vessel to order. Nov. 25, lat. 40 18, lon. 70 15, passed brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) hence for Gibraltar; Dec. 4, off Shinnecock, brig Minnie Millar, (of Portland,) steering N. E.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Davis, Lisbon 37 ds., with salt and cork to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with stone to Nichols & Co.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Piscataqua, Bradley, Gloucester, with fish to W. Chapman.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marian Page, Rowditch, New-London.

Schr. Rushlight, Harvey, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ring Dove, Swain, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, New-Haven.

Schr. M. R. Henderson, Spear, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. F. N. Hall, (new,) Rogers, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Jno. Simman, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, Boston.

Schr. Mary Smith, Harris, Millstone Point.

Schr. Eva Belle, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Squires, Hicks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Howes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Smith, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Williams, Price, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis.

Schr. Light of the East, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Franbes L. Smith, ——, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. James Deputy, Mahan, Portland, with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Jennie, Revnard, Providence.

Schr. Maggie Mulvey, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin, McCoy, Dix Island, with stone to V. Shaw & Co.

Schr. James Ponder, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Scriber, Fish, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Convoy, French, Spruce Head, with stone to Rowland & Co.

Schr. A. B. Perry, (new,) Look, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Campbell, Eaton, Gardiner 8 ds., with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. George Ames, Joyce, Bath, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Jos. Ponder, Hoyt, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Julia Decker, Weaver, Provincetown.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Hyannis.

Schr. H. M. Condon, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Porter, Voorhis, Newport.

Schr. Nathan Cleaves, Curtis, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Addie Ryerson, White, Hillsboro, N. B., 15 ds. with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. Anner Frye, Langley, Newport.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Schr. Excelsior, Bengy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Smith, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Leopard, Brower, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Providence.

Schr. M. B. Hand, Hand, Providence.

Schr. James Buchanan, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Alleston, Fitzgerald, Stonington.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Cranmer, Cranmer, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. Sparkling, Baker, Gloucester.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Percy, Percy, Bath, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. M. E. Higgins, Rich, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Enterprise, Brown, Jonesboro, N. B., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Catawamteak, Spear, Dix Island, with stone to V. Shaw & Co.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Corson, Vinalhaven, with stone to W. Brown.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. H. Fish, Harris, New-Bedford.

Schr. Niantic, Padleford, Taunton.

Schr. Jos. G. Stover, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Abbott, Para 21 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ella Warden, Young, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—Arr. steamer Tweed, from Porto Rico; bark Underwriter, from Yarmouth, N. S.; brigs Normen, from Wilmington, N. C.; Laura A. Miner, from Belfast; steamer Georgia, from New-York; schr. Daylight, from Burseo. Off the port, bark Bella May, from Dunkirk. Sld. schrs. J. C. Stickney, for Bull River, and Allegro, for St. Marys, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 7.—Arr. ship Southern Rights, from Liverpool; ship Antwerp, from Belfast; steamship Virgo, from New-York; ship Gardner Colby, from Liverpool; schr. Charles Sawyer, from Portland; steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; schr. Gertie E. Merrow, from Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 7.—Arr. Brig Henry, from Matanzas, for Baltimore. In roads, bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara; bark Brasileria, for Rio; Brig Carl Petter, for New-York; schr. J. Taylor, for Turk's Island; schr. Marguerite, for St. Pierre; revenue cutter Colfax, and about 200 schrs., wind bound; N. E. storm prevails.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAYS.

THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY, 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL

REMAIN OPEN

DURING THE EVENING.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

SOLID

SILVER-WARE,

Our own Manufacture Exclusively.

The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.,

NO. 1 BOND STREET.

BRONZES.

The duty on Clocks and Bronzes is less than last year, and the reduced premium on gold also makes a difference. We have already marked down our stock to correspond with these reductions and now offer an additional discount of

20 Per Cent.,

on all Clocks and Bronzes. The assortment is large and in quality cannot be excelled. All prices marked in plain figures.

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 222 5th av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SILVER PLATED-WARE AT AUCTION,

Entire Stock of the Old Established House of

Wm. J. Miller, No. 12 Maiden lane.

(Established 1833.)

Will be sold at auction to close the business at the old stand, No. 12 Maiden lane.

The sale will commence TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, and be continued daily till closed out.

The Stock is large and complete, consisting of AMERICAN and ENGLISH GOODS plated on White Metal and Nickel Silver, also FINE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY.

The well-known reputation of this house presents a rare opportunity to obtain at auction SILVER-PLATED GOODS of a reliable quality.

Goods delivered in the City and Brooklyn, and packed for shipment.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO

No. 23 Maiden Lane,

(Branch Store, No. 27 E. 15th St.)

WILL SELL, UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS,

CLOCKS, BRONZES,

MUSICAL BOXES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., AT A GREAT

REDUCTION

FROM FORMER PRICES.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.